The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,277 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
R. M. S. MANILLA	4936	1000	J. S. Murray	13th April
" SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
P. L. GANGES	4194	800	R. Stewart	20th "
R. M. S. SUTLEJ	4461	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
" ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
R. L. PESHAWUR	6020	800	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
" SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
R. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
" ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
R. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
" SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
P. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked R. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates:—April 21st and May 5th, and 19th, And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDINO	6,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	"	21st April 1888.
STURA	..	"	19th May 1888.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550 25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600 7th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April. 1888.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,003	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HEAD LINE.

THE S. S. INISHOWEN HEAD will be LEAVING L Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK, on or about the 12th instant, for ANTWERP. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin passengers at moderate rates and liberal allowance for baggage.

For particulars apply to

JOHN M. HEYN,
Agent,
No. 23, Elphinstone Circle,
Or CAPTAIN on Board.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE following approximate sailings of Steamer of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar have been arranged:—

	Capt.	Tons.	
S. S. AVOCA	Klyhn	904	11th April,
S. S. SWORDSMAN	Dettleson	750	18th "
S. S. MALACCA	Ferguson	1120	1st May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3000	500	12th April.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3326	469	5th May.
PERSIA	B. Hutchinson	3317	499	19th "
ITALIA	J. Laird	3341	499	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	500	16th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 21, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th April, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 16th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th April, at noon.

S. S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

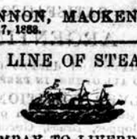
THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon and MORMUGAO for Bombay every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 7, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3800	400	30th Apr
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Varrill	3500	400	19th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3600	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. P. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	29th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECTACLES, &c.

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.

	Rs. a.
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6 0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7 8
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20 0
Do. do. turn pin	25 0
Do. curl side, for riding	13 8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6 0
Do. extra deep	8 0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20 0
Do. do. turn pin	25 0
Do. do curl side, for riding	13 8

EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.

CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3 4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4 8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7 0
Do. in gold frame	22 8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.	
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1 8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3 0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6 0
EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral, and Smoked.	
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3 8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	6 0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3 0
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4 8
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	2 8
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	1 12
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5 0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30 0
Do. turn pin	34 0
TINTED GLASS SPECTACLES, concave and converse, single or turn pin	5 0
EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.	

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,

By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

CALCUTTA;

AND AT HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

TREACHER'S Square Long Focus Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of Focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use the focussing is by means of a Rack Work or Screw Adjustment. They are fitted with double swing back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and a reversing frame by means of which the Dark Slides can be used either upright or horizontally without taking the Camera off the Stand (each Camera is fitted with 3 Dark Slides, with inner carriers for Plates). Camera and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed.

CAMERAS AND THREE SLIDES.

¼ Plates	Rs. 175
1-1 "	" 230
10-8 "	" 265
12-10 "	" 320

DALLMEYR'S RAPID RECTLY. LENSES.

5 by 4	Group	6 by 5	view Rs. 110
6 by 5	"	8½ by 6½	" 130
8½ by 6½	"	10 by 8	" 160
10 by 8	"	12 by 10	" 205

LIGHT PORTABLE LANDSCAPE CAMERAS.

A compact and portable instrument, made with swing arrangement, each work to focus double action front, extra front, and reversible central division. Adapted to turn on the side for upright pictures, with folding base, board, &c.

1-1 Plate, with three Dark Slides	Rs. 180
¼ " No swing arrangement	" 115

LONG FOCUS CAMERA.

The extra long focus is obtained without sacrifice of either portability or rigidity. The folding bottom board has an inner telescopic frame which reaches, and thus giving great length of focus adjustment.

10 by 8 Plated with three Dark Slides	Rs. 235
12 by 10 " "	" 340

COMPLETE DRY PLATE KITS.

Size	¼ Plate.	½ Plate.	1-1 Plate.	10-8 Plate.
	Rs. 160.	Rs. 200	Rs. 265	Rs. 375

"THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID PALL MALL DRY PLATES."

Size	4½ by 3½	5 by 4	8½ by 6½	7½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	9 by 7	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Per doz.	Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-12	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 20.

"BRITANNIA DRY PLATEDS."

Per doz.	Rs. 1-5	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-12	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9-8	Rs. 13

EDWARD'S XL. SPECIAL INSTANTANEOUS DRY PLATES."

Per doz.	Rs. 2	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 7	Rs. 10-8	Rs. 16

"WRATTAN AND WAINWRIGHT'S PLATES."

Per doz.	Rs. 1-10	Rs. 2-10	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 7	Rs. 9

"COWAN'S GELATINO-CHLORIDE PLATES."

Per doz.	Rs. 2	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 13-8	

All kinds of Apparatus for Photographic use kept in stock. A complete Catalogue sent free to any Applicant. Chemicals of the best quality furnished.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TEAS, very choice, Indian, for friends at Home.

CHEROOTS, finest qualities, for self and friends.

CHUTNIES, much appreciated at Home.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following:—

VESTS.

	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from 24 0	"
Summer Merino	" 27 0	"
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from 39 0	"
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from 45 0	"
Lace Balbriggan	" 24 0	"

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants	from 16 8	"
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from 36 0	"

	Rs. a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats	from 30 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from 42 0	"
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool)	from 42 0	"
Pure Llama Wool	" 42 0	"
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from 27 0	"

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs specially made and adapted for the Indian climate from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO. LD.,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

BOMBAY.
45, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Native Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 2 Shots, best quality			Rs. 110, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 2 Do.		do.	do. Rs. 125.
600 " "	Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 60

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ..... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles ..... Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " ..... " 13 | " " " 500 " ..... " 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY.

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROUSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Cordaroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP.

NOURISHING, APPETISING, PALATABLE. Consists of the finest Vegetables and Beef in a dry state. A delicious basin of Soup in a few minutes. Invaluable as a basis for ALL Brown Soups, and a capital addition to Irish Stew.

½ lb. tin, as. 6; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS' WHITE (Vegetable) SOUP.

To meet a very general and increasing demand for a purely Vegetable Soup, Messrs. KING now introduce an article made entirely without Beef or Extract of Beef, forming of itself a delicious Soup, a basis or ground-work for all White Soups, etc. To the table of the Vegetarian and all who do abstain or desire to do so, from fleshmeats this Soup must form a welcome and valuable addition.

½ lb. tin, as. 6; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED POTATOES.

A 1 lb. tin equals 6 lbs. of Raw Potatoes, and is ready for use in a few minutes, costing no more than the Common Potatoe and no waste.

1 lb. tin, as. 8.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR EDWARDS' FOODS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 | with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BROWNGREE, Shevaugree Street, Surat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S
ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.
GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART. C.S.I.

On which occasion will be produced the Greatest Success ever achieved in Bombay,

H. M. S. PINAFORE,
OR
THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR.

MILLION PRICES.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

Boxes (to hold 4), Rs. 8; Stalls, Rs. 2; Second Seats, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Pit, Annas 4.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL.
GRASS WIDOWS AND MILKY WHITE.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE GREATER PART OF
"THE MESSIAH"
Will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. Watson. | Mr. Chisholm.
Mrs. Preston. | Mr. Hebditch.
Mr. Dixon. | Mr. Wyer.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Back Seats ..... Rs. 2

A few copies of the full score of "The Messiah" may be bought at the Door on THURSDAY EVENING.

N.B.—There will be no afternoon repetition of this Performance.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE S.S. "MANDALAY," has arrived from London, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark is the Steamer's Surveyor.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th April, 1888.

WHY DON'T YOU SECURE YOUR PROPERTY

WHEN you can, by using Chubb's Patent Safes, Boxes, and Locks, so as to discourage Burglars on one hand and save the trouble of the Police Commissioner and his Staff on the other, and also save the time and trouble of the Presidency Police Magistrates?

Apply to E. P. CHUBB,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN OFFERS will be received for the disposal of the undermentioned MACHINES. The condition of sale and delivery may be learnt by applying to the Manager of the Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly, where the Machines may also be seen at work:—

1. Platt's Flyer Throstles, 224 Spindles each, 22 in. staff, 2¾ in. distance, 2¼ in. lift, complete in good working order.
2. Platt's Twist Mules, 656 Spindles each, 1¾in. distance, 2 ends to a boss, complete in good working order.

E. D. SASSOON AND Co.

ANY PERSON having any Claims against the Estate of the late Lieut. D. W. FARQUHAR, Royal Artillery, who died at Neemuch, on the 6th April, are requested to communicate with the President of the Committee of Adjustment, before the 15th May 1888, after which date no Claims will be considered.

W. L. HUTCHINSON, Major R.A.,
Officer Commanding R. A., Neemuch, and President Committee of Adjustment.
Neemuch, April 7, 1888.

TELEPHONES, ELECTRIC BELLS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c., &c.!!

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephones, Electric Bells, Electric Lights, &c., for Institutions, Clubs, or Private Houses on reasonable terms, and to erect Lightning Conductors on any class of Buildings at moderate rates.

Applications for prices and particulars to be made to

DENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.

N.B.—The Bombay Telephone Co., Limited, are the Sole Licensees for the Bombay Presidency of the Patent Rights of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, and will take legal proceedings against anyone who manufactures, supplies, or uses any Telephone Instruments infringing on these Rights.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
STILTON CHEESE.

In excellent condition
Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. on cut
Rs. 1-0-0 per lb. for whole,
weighing 10 to 13 lb.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April, 1888, for works in the MECHANICAL APPLIANCES for WEIGHING HAY and GODOWNS (recently damaged by fire), at the Arthur Crawford Market.

1. Form of Contract, specification, &c., (by payment of Rs. 5) can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.
2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further Deposit of Rs. 1,500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office 9th April, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that PEERBHOY KHAKEBHOY and KARAMALLI KHAKEBHOY the Executors of the last will and testament of KHAKEBHOY PUDUMSEY, have contracted to sell to MR. MOTILAL SEWLALsai that piece or parcel of Force freehold new salt Batty ground, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3,450 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the property of Henry Rogers, on or towards the west by the property of Wishwanath Ragoba an Trimbuk Ragoba, on or towards the north by the property of Bras Fernandes, on or towards the south by the property of Henry Rogers, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 25, and are at present in the occupation of the said Peerbhoy Khakebhoy and Karamalli Khakebhoy.

Any person claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property either by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is required to make the same known to the undersigned solicitors for the purchaser, at their office, No. 2, Green street, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, such there be.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1888.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; examination and Verbal opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
APPROACHING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT.
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively
Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £90,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay,—SWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N.W.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the works of STONE, SAND, and EARTH FILLING at Mahalaxmi Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders, which must be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, the 13th April, accompanied by Rs. 500, earnest money.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 2nd April, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo, containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Relishes, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society,
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers,
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THERE will be an Election in JULY, to SIX EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50 open to Boys who, on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.

In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE DURAND SCHOLARSHIP.

The Open Scholarships are of the Annual value (on conditions) of £50, the Durand Scholarship of about £55.

The Durand Scholarship is limited in the first instance to the Sons of an Officer who was in the service of the late E. India Company or of an Officer in H. M. Army who has served in the Indian Staff Corps or has in any way attached himself permanently to the Military Service of Her Majesty in the East Indies.

For further particulars, with respect both to the Exhibitions and to the Scholarships, application should be made to the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

SALE OF IRON PADDLE STEAMER.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Madras Government Steam Tug MADRAS, built at Blackwall by T. A. Young in 1876, will be received by the Port Officer at Madras, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1888.

2. The vessel will be sold at Calcutta with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, spars, anchors, cables, boats, and such other stores as may be on board on the 30th March, and which will not be removed previous to the sale.
3. Each tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of Madras for orders.
4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.
5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account:—

Tonnage	19 gross.
Do.	57 nett
When built	In the year 1876.
Where built	At Blackwall.
Extreme length	123 feet 4 inches.
Do. breath	21 feet 8 inches.
Depth	11 feet 1 inch.
Number of bulkheads	Three.
Do. of decks	One.
Engines	Two sidelever disconnecting surface condensing
Boilers	One multitubular.
Horsepower indicated	137.
Do. nominal	75.
Coal that can be stowed in bunkers	66 tons.

6. The vessel will be open for inspection at Calcutta on applying for an order to the Deputy Director of Indian Marine on or after the 30th March, 1888.

H. A. STREET,
Capt., H. M.'s Indian Marine, Port Officer.
Madras Port Office, 15th March, 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 60.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Sesasa, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
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NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0 per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0 „
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0 „
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8 „
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8 „
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0 „
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8 „
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8 „
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0 „
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0 „
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8 „
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8 „
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8 „
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8 „
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2 0 „
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8 „

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4 per 100
MPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4 „
MPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8 „
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4 „
MPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8 „
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4 „
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4 „
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0 „
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0 „
VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2 per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4 „
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12 per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12 „
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8 „
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8 „
MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 „
FRENCH GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4 per 100
QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0 per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0 „
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0 „
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14 „
'SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12 „
SPECIAL," no[illegible] Cream Laid, 8½	1 10 „
SQUARE No. 2.—[illegible] size as above, but a little thinner	1 8 per 250
'GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4 „
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8 per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8 „

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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8 each.
'APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12 „
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
1885 ..... £988,1c6
1886 ..... £955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,399	5	1
1876	£3,494,950	1	4	1885	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorized to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
New Apollo Press Company, 4 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Anderson's Company, 9 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lepanto (s), from Hull; Sutlej (s), London; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Mecca (s), Trieste; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; and Java (s), Marmagoa.

VESSEL SAILED.—Commilla (s), sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

GYMKHANA GOLF.—On St. George's Day, 16th inst., and on 19th instant, the St George's Gold Medal and handicap will be played for.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients last month was 5,385, out of which 960 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 173.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th March, 1888, was 212,443 maunds, and in money, Rs. 44,780.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named John Macdonald, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of March, 1888, was 674, consisting of 333 males, 188 females, and 153 children, out of which 445 were Hindoos, 214 Parsees, and 15 Mussalmans. The daily average being 21·7.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—A concert was given by a number of ladies and gentlemen last week to the patients and nurses of the hospital. We are requested to state that books for the library, illustrated papers, and fruit for the patients are much required, and if sent to the physician in charge they will be thankfully acknowledged by the honorary secretary of the Endowment Fund.

DE[redacted]HE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY—Abdo[redacted]bhoy, a petty merchant, was yesterday [redacted] Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head [redacted] Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Wor[redacted]under, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch to Cawnpore on the 3rd instant; and thereby defrauding the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 13-2-0. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 20.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 :—

March	Chichester
Grand Selection	Princess Ida
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet
Intermezzo	Forget-me-not
Quadrille	Topsy Turvy
Galop	Berliner Pferde-Essen-bahn
	Hartmann.
	A. Sullivan.
	Waldteufel.
	Macbeth.
	Williams.
	Arudt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Agiary Street, touching the death of Jamsetjee Eduljee, a Parsee priest, aged 50 years, who was suffering from dysentery for the past month. At about half-past 1 o'clock deceased was missed from his bed, and on his wife searching for him found his body floating in a well at the back of the house. She raised an alarm, when the neighbours collected and removed the body. Life was extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of death from suicide by drowning was recorded.

ST. PETER'S 2ND ELEVEN VS. JOHN CONNON.—On Saturday, the second eleven of St. Peter's School, captained by Joseph Safdarali, beat the John Connon School by four wickets. For the victors the top scorers were Gidney 13, David 13, Isaac Alli 11, Ernest Strelley 8, and Bertie Strelley 7; while Crisp 17, Hawkins 10, Sutton 7, and Allan 7, batted best on the side of the vanquished. Barnard and Sutton bowled well for the John Connon School, but the chief features of the match were a splendid drive by Gidney for six, and the unplayable bowling of Joseph Safdarali, who took sixteen wickets.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Lady Sassoon reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, and a brooch set with diamonds, worth Rs. 1,300, from a chest-of-drawers in her bed-room on Saturday last.—Meakhan Keekabhoy, living at Bajee Palla Street, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 955 in currency notes and cash from his box on Saturday last.—Rahdee, woman living at Falkland Road, reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 119, from her box, during her absence on Saturday night last. She suspects a lodger of her's who has since absconded.

A PICK-POCKET.—A noted character, named Mahrookee Gunnoo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a purse containing 2 annas and 11 pies from the pocket of Krishna Dhondee, a cooly, at the Null Bazaar Market. Yesterday morning, while complainant was engaged in loading his basket with the supplies of a gentleman in the Fish Market, the accused was observed by a fisher-woman to put his hand into the pocket of the complainant and steal the bag containing the money and run away. She raised an alarm and the complainant arrested the accused and handed him over to the police. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine presides at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences at 10 o'clock this forenoon. There are only three cases committed for trial by Presidency Magistrates, one by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and two by Mr. Ryan. All the six prisoners implicated in the three cases are Hindus. There is one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and two of theft, one of the latter being against a public servant for stealing letters containing postal orders and stamps. The cases are :—1. Motee Nathoo, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for theft in a building. 2. Baburao Luximon, committed by Mr. Ryan, for stealing letters containing postal order and stamps. 3. Boodia Tatia, Mahadu Raghu, Luxman Wittoo, and Mahadu Govind, committed by Mr. Ryan, for culpable homicide not amounting to murders

A NOTED OPIUM SMUGGLER.—A Mahomedan, named Abdool Curreem Bahadur, a native of Punjab, was yesterday charged by Inspector Smith, of the Opium Department, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with transporting into the city of Bombay 7½ lbs of opium, valued at Rs. 75, without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. Mr. Smith having received certain information regarding the accused arriving in Bombay with a quantity of opium for sale, repaired to the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Sunday night, were the accused was supposed to dispose of the drug. After a short time had elapsed the accused came on to that road with a small parcel concealed under his arm. As he approached, the Opium Inspector and his men, he made a run towards the Jail Road, and finding himself pursued by the Customs Officer, dropped the parcel and endeavoured to escape, but was arrested by a policeman. The accused, in his defence stated that he was employed by another man to convey the opium to Bhendy Bazaar. As he could not substantiate his statement, and being an old offender, he was fined Rs. 200, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th April 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·769
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW. NNE, ENE, WSW, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	254

*From midnight to midnight.

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It gives restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. W. E. HART, Chief Judge, yesterday resumed the hearing, at the Small Cause Court, of the case in which Manojee Nillojee, a contractor, sued Mr. A. A. B. Banks, a sub-engineer in the Public Works Department, for Rs. 506-12-0, alleged to have been advanced to the defendant to enable him to procure some work for plaintiff on the Mahaluxmi Battery. Mr. Balcrishna Wassudeo appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. A. Little, solicitor to Government, for the defendant.

Before calling his other witnesses for the defence Mr. Little referred to the instructions which the plaintiff had given to his counsel, Mr. P. M. Mehta, who defended him in the Police Court against the charge of offering Mr. Banks a bribe. Mr. Little read the instructions on Mr. Mehta's brief, and pointed out that it was only after the prosecution was commenced that the plaintiff made up the story about the Rs. 500. Another fact was that mention was made of the refusal by Mr. Banks of fruit sent him on Christmas Day by the plaintiff having aroused the latter's suspicion of Mr. Banks' action, and in his cross-examination the plaintiff denied that he had sent any fruit to Mr. Banks at Christmas time. Mr. Little then further referred to the absence of any mention of the attempt to institute proceedings in the Girgaum Police Court, a circumstance which the plaintiff had made much of in his examination-in-chief.

Inspector Morar Rao was called to speak to enquiries he made tracing the letter which was included in the envelope containing the Rs. 50.

Mr. Little then examined Banks, who said he was a conductor in the army and a sub-engineer in the P. W. D. He had been twenty-four years and odd in Government service, and now drew a salary of Rs. 450 a month. After stating his duties, the defendant denied that he had arranged with the plaintiff, to meet him at his house in November. He denied the other allegations made by the plaintiff with regard to the several meetings they had, and several letters it was stated he suggested to plaintiff to write. He then deposed to the letter he received on the 19th December from the plaintiff, who left it with witness' wife, containing Rs. 50 in notes, and to a subsequent meeting, on the 22nd, with the plaintiff in the tram-car, when he was asked, in Hindustani, by the plaintiff if he received the notes. It was then the plaintiff informed defendant who he was. The first the defendant heard of the present claim was in a letter received on the 2nd February from Messrs. Balorishna and Dikshit, the plaintiff's attorneys. He recollected seeing the plaintiff only once at his house, and that was on the 16th December. He denied having had any conversation with Govind Umajee about the transfer of his contract, and he had nothing to do with Govind Umajee's contract.

In cross-examination by Mr. Balcrishna, Mr. Banks repeated his denial of ever having seen the plaintiff prior to the 16th December. He was never consulted as to the disposal of contract work, the work of the Executive Engineer. With reference to the meeting defendant had with the plaintiff in the tram-car when the latter asked the former in a whisper if he had received the notes, witness admitted that he had not taken the number of the tram-car, nor the name of either the conductor, though he knew at the time the plaintiff had attempted to bribe him. He explained that he was not as sharp as a native vakeel, and did not go about laying a trap for people. (Laughter.)

Are you not in the habit of receiving presents at Christmas?

Witness: Oh yes, lots of them. (Laughter.) A pomelo, half-a-dozen oranges, half-a-pound of sugar candy, with a Re. 1-4 Christmas cake—(laughter)—they are quite common. I refused this present when I found it was from Manojee Nillojee, as I did not want to have anything to do with him, as I had filed an information against him. Do you think I would take anything from a rascal like that?

You say you received the bribe on the 19th, what did you do then?

Witness: The first thing I did was, I gave it next morning to my immediate superior, Captain Spilsbury.

Did you go to the Police Court on the 20th?

Witness: No, I had no orders to go. We are directed to make these things over to our superiors, and I did that. A soldier's first duty is obedience; perhaps, you, as a vakeel, do not know that. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Marian Banks was the next witness, and deposed to the receipt of the letter on the 19th, containing the Rs. 50, and also to the fact that no one could have visited her husband without her knowing it. She did not recollect ever seeing the plaintiff in the house.

Govind Umajee, the contractor, denied ever having been asked by the defendant to transfer his work for Rs. 500. He denied having received any work through the good offices of the defendant. Witness admitted having sent the defendant a present at Christmas time, and he did so to several other Europeans. He did not know that the plaintiff was anxious to procure work.

Mr. Balcrishna then addressed the Court on the salient points in the case of the plaintiff. He pointed out that it was a common occurrence for native contractors to sub-let contracts from those who had tendered for them, and it was therefore nothing strange for the plaintiff agreeing to pay the defendant Rs. 500 to pay to Govind Umajee to transfer or sub-let his contract. Mr. Balcrishna denied that the money was given as a bribe. He knew well that money given as a bribe was not recoverable. Mr. Balcrishna contended that the story told by the plaintiff was a very natural one, and he was borne out by his witnesses, especially by Luchman Govind, who went with the plaintiff to write a receipt for the money.

His Honour remarked that he went to write a receipt that was not written.

Mr. Balcrishna observed that no receipt was passed because the plaintiff fully believed in the defendant.

His Honour: Then why did he want a receipt?

Mr. Balcrishna explained that a receipt was necessary.

His Honour pointed out that in his evidence the plaintiff said he took Luchman Govind to write a receipt for the Rs. 500; but that receipt was never written because the plaintiff had such confidence in Banks. If there was such confidence why was the witness taken at all.

Mr. Balcrishna said that the money was advanced to obtain the transfer of work; but no receipt was written, as it was found it was not required.

His Honour observed that another circumstance struck him as very curious, and that was the plaintiff's, though admitting he did not know Banks, going to him to act as a go-between between himself and Govind Umajee. He admitted there was no intimacy between himself and Banks, while he knew Govind Umajee, and yet the plaintiff had recourse to Banks. Why did he want to go to Banks, his Honour asked?

Mr. Balcrishna, in reply, stated that there was nothing strange in the plaintiff doing so. He did not see why the plaintiffs should not have asked the interference of Banks whom he met in the office. He had been referred to the defendant by the defendant's own superior, Captain Spilsbury.

His Honour corrected Mr. Balcrishna, and read from his notes Captain Spilsbury's denial of his having done so.

Mr. Balcrishna remarked that at any rate the plaintiff met the defendant, and he promised to obtain the work for him.

In giving his decision his Honour said that on the plaintiff's own showing, as he told the story, it seemed that if the Rs. 500 was paid at all to the defendant it must have been paid as a bribe and not for the legitimate purpose which the plaintiff alleged. Every step in the proceeding, as described by the plaintiff, pointed to the conclusion that the money, supposing it to have been paid at all, was paid secretly and as a douceur to the defendant. His Honour then went over the evidence pointing out the circumstance which struck him as proving that the money, if paid, was paid as a bribe. Then if the money were paid as a bribe it could not not be recovered. The chief issue his Honour thought and one which was of most interest to the defendant was whether the money was paid at all. On that point his Honour gave his decision in favour of the defendant. The issue depended in a great measure on the evidence of the plaintiff himself; as if the plaintiff was not to be believed in the story he told as to the character of the money he paid, so his evidence was not to be believed as to the fact that it was paid. If he was capable of telling as to the reason of paying the money it seemed to his Honour the plaintiff was equally capable of telling a lie on the question whether the money was ever paid at all. His Honour proceeded to say he believed the evidence of Luchman Govind, who was the only witness called to corroborate the payment of the money, and was inclined to hold that the witness had never been present at all. If the man had witnessed the payment it would have been mentioned in the instructions on Mr. Mehta's brief in the Police Court. Without the corroborative evidence of the witness and the unreliable evidence of the plaintiff himself it was impossible, his Honour said, to hold that the plaintiff discharged the burden of proof which lay on him to show that he did in fact pay the money to the defendant which he claimed. On both grounds his Honour gave a verdict in favour of the defendant with costs.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN A JUDGE AND JURY.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS considered at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, a reference in the case of the Empress *vs.* Khengar Dishal and Bai Shaba, made by Mr. Ashton, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The two accused were charged before Mr. Ashton and a jury with murder, and the jury unanimously found them not guilty. The judge disagreed with the verdict, and sent up the case to the High Court for their orders. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. G. M. Tripathi, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Harilal Kirparam for the second accused; and Rao Saheb Mandlik, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appears that the second accused was in the keeping of a Lowana of Dhollera, named Goya, who seemed to have shared her favours with a Grassia, named Gaja. Disputes naturally resulted from such a state of things, and the woman was given to understand that Goya was to take away her ornaments. She offered to restore peace between the parties; and on the night of the 9th January last, it was arranged that the second accused and her paramour, Goya, and the first accused and his paramour, Rudi, should leave the place together for Bhownuggur. They set out accordingly, and on the road were joined by two men, one of them being the Grassia, named Gaja, who shared in the second accused's favours. The two new comers, immediately after joining the party, set upon Goya, who was killed with a sword. The whole party then went to a neighbouring field, where the sword was hid in the ground. Shortly afterwards they separated for their respective houses. On the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We believe that Goya was killed; we believe also that Shaba was with him at the scene of the murder. We discredit Rudi's evidence; we are not satisfied with the evidence as to the sword; and about Khengar's presence there, no sufficient reason is shown." The jury were requested to reconsider their verdict as it was too vague, and the judge asked them to confine their attention to the different charges that were brought against the accused. The jury retired, and on returning, gave another verdict:—"As to Khengar's presence there, no reason is shown, and we are not convinced that he was there. As to Shaba, if her presence at the scene of the murder and her omission to give information to the police make her legally guilty of murder, then that is for the Court to consider." The judge accordingly recorded a verdict of not guilty against the first accused, and after some deliberation the jury also found the second accused not guilty. The judge, in his reference to the High Court, remarked:—I find myself unfortunately unable to agree with the verdict of the jury, and cannot give judgment in accordance therewith. I disagree with the verdict of the jury so completely that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. The jury, whose foreman was foreman in a previous case, which I have had to refer to the High Court in consequence of the verdict therein bing a perverse verdict, manifestly opposed to the evidence, seems to me to volunteer a very inadequate reason for not believing the evidence that Khengar was at the scene of the offence, as it was part of the case for the prosecution, and there is ample evidence to show that Khengar and his mistress, Rudi, must have pretended to start with the deceased, so as to allay suspicion in his mind, and to guide the movements of the deceased so as to bring him to an appointed place at an appointed time. And as to the second accused, Shaba, I can only record my regret that the jury should have shown themselves so unworthy of their office as either to deliberately hold their judgments in suspense when it was their duty to express a decision upon the facts, or to suggest that the accused Shaba should be convicted by the Court if they in their minds had any reasonable doubt as to her guilt. The conclusion at which I have arrived upon the evidence is that Goya was intentionally killed between 3 and 4 a.m., on the Mundi Road, about three miles from Dhollera, on the 10th January last; that he was taken to that spot at that time by the first accused, Khengar, with his mistress, Rudi, and by the second accused, Shaba, a mistress of Goya, who had discarded him, and whom Goya had been prosecuting; that Goya was made to believe that the whole party were going to Bhownuggur to take up their residence there, he with Shaba, and Khengar with Rudi; and that when they reached the above spot, Goya was killed by Khengar, and most probably Gaja, the favoured paramour of Shaba, and one Gajabhai, there being evidence that the latter two men—who have absconded—confronted Goya at the spot where they were in wait, and fell upon him. It is not shown that the woman took a direct part in killing Goya; but the above facts and the manner in which Shaba returned to Dhollera with the murderers, and behaved generally as if she had merely been a witness of what she expected to happen, leave no doubt in my mind in the absence of explanation or rebutting evidence that Shaba knew of the plot to kill Goya, and helped to take him to the place where it was intended to kill him. Both the accused, therefore, are, on the above view of the facts, guilty of the offence of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. It is not necessary to recapitulate the evidence, as its principal features are noted in the heads of charges. I do not think that the approver, Rudi, has told all she knows. She has shown herself an unwilling witness against Khengar Shaba, in her statement to the second class magistrate at Dhollera, has evidently tried to shield herself at the expense of Khengar; but the evidence of Rudi, taken with the statements of the accused themselves, which bear internal evidence of being genuine attempts at self-exculpation and not of being tutored confessions, taken together with the evidence as to surrounding circumstances already discussed in the heads of the charges, from a mass of evidence which has been neither shaken nor explained away by the defence. There is no ground for the insinuation that the evidence as to Goya being called away by Shaba on the night of the 9th January, and being seen with her about 3 a. m. on the 10th January leaving Dhollera, is got up to supply corroboration of other parts of the evedence, becase that evidence was disclosed before any statement of any of the accused was taken down. The cross-examination was mainly directed to show that this corpse was not satisfactorily identified; but as the jury are decided on that point, no further comment is necessary.

Their lordships, on taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, agreed in opinion with Mr. Ashton, and convicted both the accused of murder. The accused were sentenced each to transportation for life.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PANDAY SANITARIUM.

AN appeal from Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision in favour of the trustees of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Sanitarium at Colaba has been presented to the High Court by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, on behalf of Mr. F. L. Charles, acting Municipal Commissioner at Bombay. The appellant prays their lordships to call for and examine the record and proceedings in the case, and decide as to the correctness, legality, or propriety of the magistrate's order, and give such directions or make such order as the nature or circumstances of the case may require; and, if necessary, issue a notice calling upon the secretary to the trustees of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Fund to show cause why the magistrates order should not be varied or set aside. Mr. Charles, in his petition, stated that, by a petition of appeal, dated 17th December, 1887, one Muncherjee Framjee Tumboli, secretary to the trustees of the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Fund, appealed to the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 127 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, against the assessment to the consolidated rate of certain suite of rooms and premises forming part of the building known as the Marwan Baug at Colaba, and which suites of rooms and premises were constructed specially for the residence of the chairman of the trustees of the institution, and are reserved entirely for his use. They are constructed so as to form a distinct dwelling-place, and were accordingly treated by the Municipal Commissioner for the purpose of the Municipal rates as separate property from the rest of the institution. The trustees in their appeal claimed exemption from the consolidated rate in respect of the chairman's quarters on the ground that they were and are exclusively occupied for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 77 of the Acts. The magistrates decided in favour of the secretary of the institution. The Municipal Commissioner was, under the circumstances, advised that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision was incorrect in law, that the magistrate had misconstrued the evidence, had wrongly applied the law to the evidence, and had erroneously construed the rating sections of the Acts. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, to whom the petition was presented, have made an order calling for the record and proceedings in the case, and also for a notice to be served on the secretary of the Panday Charitable Fund to show cause why the magistrate's order should not be set aside.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

JUDGMENT was delivered in this case at Poona on Saturday last in which Mr. Stark, a clerk employed at the Napier Hotel, was charged with having caused grievous hurt to Mr. Dadabhay Dorabjee Boottee, the Director and Secretary of the Hotel. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said:—The complainant in this case is Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee, who is one of the Directors of, and Secretary to the, Napier Hotel Company. It appears that on the 17th ultimo, complainant visited the Napier Hotel as usual, at 8 30 P. M., and was sitting in a room when accused, who was then a clerk in that Hotel, entered into his (the complainant's) room without permission or tapping first at the door, and addressed him a few words and in a loud tone and discourteous manner in the presence of the Manager, Mr. Bertie (witness No. 4). Complainant then told the accused to leave the room at once, which he did. The former then directed Mr. Bertie to close the office, and tell the accused to go to his own room. As the complainant was about to leave the premises, accused suddenly attacked him, near a door, kicked him, and struck him with a stick which he seized from a Rascheese's hand who happened to be close by. It further appears the accused assaulted the complainant a second time that night when he saw him coming back from Dr. Batson's house where complainant had gone for medical help. The assault is conclusively proved by witnesses Nos 2, 3 and 4. The accused plead guilty to the charge, but adds he was under the influence of liquor, and is very sorry for what occurred. It is urged, on his behalf that he did not intend to cause or know that he was likely to cause grievous hurt, though the hurt caused is grievous; but it is a well known maxim of law that a man is assumed to intend the natural consequences of his acts. It may have been the first assault was not premeditated, and may have been made in consequence of his feelings being somewhat hurt when he was told in the presence of witness No 4 to leave the room at once, or it may have been made under the influence of liquor, though that is no excuse or good defence. Assuming that the assault, in the first instance, was committed under a grave and sudden provocation, though the accused does not say so himself, yet there was no ground whatever for him to repeat it. Hence it may be presumed that whatever he did on that occasion was intentional. Had not witness No. 3 run to the help of the complainant, the result might have been more serious. From the statement of Dr. Andrade (witness No. 6) it appears complainant was severely injured in several parts of his body, and that he was in great pain. He states that it will take nearly two month before the complainant will be able to use his arm again, which is dislocated at the shoulder joint. It may appear that either Section 326 or 335. I. P. C. is more applicable to the facts of this case; but I do, not consider it so, since it is not clearly proved that the dislocation was caused by the stick being used. As for the latter section, the accused has not put in a defence that he acted under a grave and sudden provocation, though he was asked in his examination whether he wished to state anyting in self-defence. For these reasons I find the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, in that he assaulted the complainant, and thereby caused the dislocation of his right shoulder joint, and convict him under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

No being able to find bail, the accused has been in the custody of the police for nearly three weeks. Taking this fact into consideration, the sentence is that he shall undergo rigorous imprisonment for (90) days, and shall also pay a fine of Rs. 130, (one hundred), in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for 21 days.

Notice of appeal was given.—*Deccan Herld.*

THE MADRAS TRAGEDY.

MR. H. A. SECLUNA, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body on Friday evening, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Bartoli, which was reported in our issue of Saturday. The following evidence was recorded:—

Ersilia Bartoli, sworn, said:—The deceased is my father, named Carlo Bartoli, the Cashier of the Madras Railway Company. I last saw him alive at 8 o'clock last night. The family were at the dinner table; a quarrel had arisen between my father and my mother. They looked crosely at each other. Pa asked Ma why she was so cross. She replied "I am not cross, eyes were meant to look with. Pa said "It won't last long." Ma said, "I suppose you want me to get away from the table again." These kind of quarrels often took place before. Ma said "It must either bend or break some day." Father then said, "I'll begin it," and got up from the able; he rushed to the corner of the dining room where there was a sword and rifle. He drew the sword, and attacked my mother, cutting her on her forehead head, and both elbows. He also cut her on her hand. Mother fell down, and father rushed out of the room and of the house. I do not know what became of him afterwards. I accompanied my mother to the Hospital at 9 p. m. I do not know the cause of the quarrels between father and mother. Father never threatened to do what he did last night. Father had been to Calicut. He went on Wednesday evening and returned last Saturday morning. He complained of his head paining when he returned. He did not see any doctor. He was on leave for the Easter Holidays. He did not go to Calicut on duty. He did not talk reasonably at times after his return from Calicut. He said he was going to die. I heard him say this only once. He took leave of Miss Alice Sheffield about three days ago, saying he thought he should die. For the past three months father and mother have not been living happily together. We met father on the Beach last night. He came there straight from the office. He was rather reserved, and did not speak much. We came home from the Beach at half past 7 o'clock, and sat down to dinner about five minutes afterwards.

Conoboration evidence was given by Eleanora Bartoli.

Ersilia Bartoli, recalled, said:—I accompanied my father to Calicut. We left Madras on Wednesday evening, the 28th ultimo. He got out at several stations on the line in the sun. He did not complain of the sun. When returning to Madras he said to me that he was sorry he had not thrown himself into the sea at Calicut, and that it was only my being with him that had saved him. He complained in the train going to and returning from Calicut that his food tasted very peculiar, and that he suspected some one had put something into the food. I ate the same food, but there was nothing peculiar in it. I had leave from school, and father took me to Calicut to show me the Mission there.

The enquiry was adjourned.—*Madras Mail.*

BENGAL.

A PRESENTATION.—On Thursday morning, the Rev. J. H Taylor, late Chaplain of St. John's, was presented with a handsome silver watch by a few of the parishioners of St. John's Church, as a token of their respect and esteem. Among the many benefits conferred on the parish during his incumbency are the St. Mary's House of Charity in Scoterkin's Lane, and the improvement made in the day school by the addition of an upper floor to the old building. All that is needed now to make the school a success in the parish is the introduction of a stronger teaching staff in order to raise the standard. The Rev. Mr. Taylor has made over charge of his district to the Rev. Mr Hyde, and leaves to-day for Darjeeling. The presentation was made privately, and Mr. Taylor sent a letter of acknowledgment, conveying his sincere thank for the memento of goodwill, and his regret at having to leave such good friends behind. He hoped that at some future time their relation of pastor and people might be renewed.—*Indian Daily News.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
New Apollo Press Co., 4 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Murree and baits for four days.
Town Council 3 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
Second Criminal Sessions.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 14.—Khandesh S. & W. Co., 3 p.m.
Lecture at Sailors' Home by Mr. F. Chambers on "Recent Advances in the Law of Storms."
„ 16.—Viceroy leaves Murree.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 21.—Viceroy arrives at Srinugger, halting for two-and-a-half days.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ Viceroy returns to Srinugger.
May 1.—Viceroy arrives at Rampore.
„ 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 7.—Departure of the Parsee Cricket Club for England.
„ 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 23.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 28.—Poona Races.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. J. Worcester, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 23rd March, arrived in harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Gambier	Mr and Mrs Courtenay
Mr and Mrs Spence	Mr and Mrs Fisher
Miss Runciman	Mr Sim
Miss Hyslop	Mr & Mrs Pitale & infant
Col & Mrs Holdich & infant	Capt Hill
Mr M F Reid	Lieut Rooke
Mr Shewring	Lieut Rooke
Capt Wood	Major Gerrard
Capt Ogilvie	Capt and Mrs Griffin
Lieut Cox	Mr Pinder
Lieut Read	Lieut Buckley
Lieut Lecky	Headmaster & Mrs Wilson
Lieut Hooper	Miss Kennard
Lieut Battine	Surg Coleman
Miss Butler	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Barbett	Mr Scott
Capt and Mrs Hildebrand	Lieut Leckie
Major and Mrs Lawrence and infant	Capt Craddock
Mr and Mrs Sewell	Mr Straker
Mr Baillie	Mr Woodman
Lieut Williams	Mr Pennett
Mr Sedgwick	Mr Menzies

THE s.s. Sutlej left London on March 15, 1888, and Brindisi on March 26. She experienced strong N.-E. winds in the Bay, and moderate weather in the Mediterranean. Very cool weather in Red Sea, with strong head wind and high sea in the southern portion. Lat. 20°36 N., Long 38°26 E. Passed two buoys ½ mile apart in 4 line bearing N. 72 W., the eastern one a can buoy with vertical red and white stripes with red and white flag, the western one a round buoy with staff and cage. In the Arabian Sea light winds and fine weather with smooth sea. Passed s.s. Nepaul, Victoria, Assam, Pekin, and Asia between Port Said and Bombay.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Wednesday left Windsor Castle and travelled to Portsmouth, where her Majesty embarked on the Royal yacht, which, after remaining in harbour for the night, proceeded yesterday to Cherbourg, whence the Queen will continue her journey to Italy.

The Prince of Wales, who returned from Berlin on Tuesday, held a levee on behalf of the Queen on the following day.

The Empress of Austria and her daughter, the Archduchess Maria, arrived in London on Saturday.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Cathedral Churches Bill passed through Committee. On Monday, Lord Rosebery moved for a Committee to inquire what changes could be beneficially effected in the constitution of that House. Lord Salisbury did not object to the House reforming itself, and would not oppose an increase in the number of life peerages, but he should resist the present motion. Upon a division the motion was negatived by 97 to 50. On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Land Transfer Bill, which was agreed to, on the understanding that the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee. Last night the Law of Distress Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the motion for the second reading of the National Debt (Conversion) Bill led to a short discussion, but the motion was agreed to. Mr. Morgan then moved a resolution censuring Mr. Marriott, the Judge Advocate-General, for acting in Egypt as advocate for the ex-Khedive, but the resolution was negatived by 218 to 126. On Monday, Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to introduce a Bill for local government in England and Wales, the details of which—an extensive and far-reaching measure—he stated at length. Mr. Gladstone complimented Mr. Ritchie on his lucid statement, and promised a candid consideration of the measure. After a desultory conversation, leave was given to bring in the Bill. At a morning sitting on Tuesday the National Debt (Conversion) Bill was considered in Committee, and the clauses were agreed to. On Wednesday Mr. Parnell's Bill for dealing with arrears of rent in Ireland was discussed, and, after an animated debate, the second reading was negatived by 328 to 243, an amendment declaring that in any such Bill all other debts should be dealt with being carried by 330 to 240. Last night the National Debt (Conversion) Bill was read a third time, and the second reading of the Criminal Evidence Bill was agreed to by 231 against 92.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne.

The Marquis of Granby was elected without opposition for Mid Leicestershire, in the room of the Melton Division of Leicestershire.

A deputation from Scotland had an interview on Monday with Lord Cranbrook to urge an inquiry into the spread of pleuro-pneumonia in that country. Lord Cranbrook could not undertake that a Royal Commission should be appointed, but promised that a careful inquiry should be made into the subject.

The deaths are announced of Mr. G. Storer and of Mr. T. B. Hildyard, both of whom represented South Notts in Parliament up to 1885.

Lord Annally, formerly known in the House of Commons as Mr. Luke White, died last week, aged 59.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Glasgow, died three days ago, saying he thought he should die. For the past three months father and mother have not been living happily together. We met father on the Beach on Saturday, aged 81.

Political speeches were delivered on Wednesday by Lord Hartington, M.P., at Carlisle, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., at Whitechapel, and Sir G. Trevelyan, M.P., at Cirencester.

The annual general meeting of the Imperial Federation League was held on Wednesday, and in the evening a dinner at Willis's Rooms was numerously attended, Lords Rosebery and Stanley of Preston being the principal speakers.

Mr. Horace Smith, of the Mid

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, a Thoroughbred White Greyhound Bitch. Apply to Mr. GIBSON, S. S. Lepanto, Prince's Dock.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, and opposite the Victoria Terminus and five minutes' walk from the Apollo Bunder and the chief places of Business.

DRESSING GOWNS.—The best Oxford Cloth, Homespuns, Fancy Tweeds, &c., &c. A large choice, from Rs. 10-8.
THORPE & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

SOVEREIGN BOXES.—Holding 20, 30, and 50, the most Compact GOLD Purse introduced, from Rs. 2.
THORPE & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT as NURSE to England with Ladies or Children by advertiser, a good sailor and well accustomed to travelling. 69, care of Dr. W. J. Dodd, Girgaum, Bombay.

INVALIDS or CHILDREN PROCEEDING to ENGLAND, can obtain the services of a lady who is a trained nurse, in exchange for free passage.—Apply to Dr. EDITH PECHEY, Cama Hospital, Bombay.

ENGINEER WANTED, for the Reay Paper Mill. Engine 500 I. H. P.—Apply, stating terms, to the SECRETARIES, Poona.

TO LET, MARINE VILLA, Middle Colaba, Upper Flat. Rent, Rs. 190. Apply on premises, or P. GRESALFES, House Agent.

WANTED, SITUATION by a NURSE willing to take charge of two grown-up children or one baby to go to England. Good references. Address Mary Valentine, Mrs. Frere's Compound, Breach Candy.

WANTED, a Smart GENERAL CLERK. Guarantee required. Salary not more than 50 Rupees. Work easy. Apply to "H." care of this paper.

TO BE SOLD, at CAPT. MACMAHON'S Sale, at various Lines on SATURDAY, 14th April, a handsome coachbuilt light landau, almost new, also a light mailphaeton and a good Coventry Tricycle. Property of a gentleman going home.

REQUIRED for an up-country Station in the Bombay Presidency a EUROPEAN NURSE. No ayah &c. &c. Apply with references to "J. S." care of Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

WHY worry yourselves and your friends, while SERVANTS, thoroughly efficient and reliable, can be engaged for you by Jno. ATKINSON & SONS, 18, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay?

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

TO BE SOLD or LET (STONE HOUSE), Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply to the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

GROUND RECLAMATION.—A large quantity of Foundry slag and refuse for filling in waste ground may be obtained free of charge from the works of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Byculla.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

FOR SALE, CHINA JAR of exquisite design; very large in size, and over fifty years old.—BOLTON & Co.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BILLIARD CUES, chalk, cement, wafters, cushion bruise, at marvellously cheap prices.—The E. P. and G. Store, 29, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—Superior BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed ex s.s. H. Rubattino.—WALTER, NUTTALL and Co., Opposite the Custom House.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORRAS and Co., 13, Meadow Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MARSTON and Co. 13, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice consignment of COOKING STOVES of various sizes. Adapted both for Wood or Coal.—GRAY, MACKENZIE and Co., Ltd., Hornby Row, Bombay.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design or order and a large selection always in stock.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Tarestics, fitted with Ashworth's patent long cotters of 216 spindles each, 2½ guage. They can be seen working at the Bombay Port Mills, Parel.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

OUR famous selections of the Pure Teas of India, Ceylon, and Ceylon are guaranteed to be of the highest quality and richest flavour. Trial orders solicited. Prices ranging from annas 7 to Rs. 2 per lb. in nice packets.—DANIELS & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For Illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to LITHOGRAPHIC, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Cutlery, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Six Junctions Jeslechboy Street.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction as Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Co-operative Stores, or Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, th blackwood and teakwood, French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy flower vases, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—invoices of bentwood, chairs, English-made child's perambulators, and iron brass bedsteads.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the executor and executrix of the late Mr. Munmohandas Lakhmidas, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow, lately occupied by Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Wakeel, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging and lamps, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, first-rate Georgian and China pictures, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Grattan House," Cumballa Hill, the magnificent blackwood and teakwood substantial made specially designed artistic household furniture by Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, plated glass and crockery ware, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium by Soundy & Co, with eight stops, very handsome China, Japanese, and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, magnificent library, book-cases, almyras, cabinets and screens, handsome large size Itali n statues, Brussels carpets, a large size fire resisting safe on stand, chronometer and other clocks, large size wall brackets valuable library French horn, cornet a piston, model of engines, a handsome strong victoria with India Rubber cushion axles with Selby's iron work, one mahogany coloured mail phaeton one strong built mail phaeton a first-rate tricycle, only used for one month, strong office shigram, &c., the property of J. B. MURSHAN Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a large quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

The property of C. E. Fox, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

1 Handsome strong grey Australian horse 15 hand high, very quiet a very good brougham sold as owner going home.

1 Handsome strong English built glass' miniature brougham in very good order.

1 strong set of second hand harness.

1 Strong bay Arab pony quiet in saddle.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 178, Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, close to Keswjee Naik's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome artistic plain and open carved household furniture, in teak, black, mahogany and walnutwood (specially made to order), superb German silverware of exquisite design (especially ordered from Europe), very handsome French porcelain of the finest quality, numerous table ornaments in fine Satsuma and Kange ware, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome 1, 2, 3, and 4 light gas chandeliers, a first-rate, mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Bennett and Co., with balls, cues, &c., a handsome solid mahogany pianoforte, first-rate marble clocks, large size bronze figures, fish bowl with gold fish on stand, first rate iron fire proof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants, some of which are specially imported from home, garden fountain, &c., &c., the propert. of J. JANNI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Donald of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Tuesday, 1st May, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will then be produced—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald Henn sey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land, and the machinery fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.

The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance at one lot, subject to a reserved bid, and if not so sold will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.

Also will be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place by order of the mortgagees, and on account of the estate of the said James Donald—

All that piece of leasehold land, with the houses, out houses and buildings erected thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the south by a vacant land now or lately in the occupation of Moosajee Ebramjee and Gulam Hussein Allyobhoy, on the east by the previously described property, and on the west by property now in the occupation of Jafferjee Abosh, which said premises are held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of ten years, created by an indenture of lease, dated the 23rd day of May, 1881.

For particular and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Crawford and Buckland, Solicitors to the respective mortgagees.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the "Reservoir," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, biguinias, deacalcias, orchids, palms, and many other flowering shrubs, the property of Col. J. H. WHITE.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, opposite the reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and plain and carved French polished house old furniture made to order by "Wilbridge" "Deelamu" best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full sized slate billiard table by J. Thurston and Co. with balls, cues marking board &c complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of Colonel J. H. WHITE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th April.

THE ICHHAPUR FIRE RELIEF FUND.

FUNDS are urgently needed for the RELIEF of SUFFERERS whose houses and supplies of grain, as well as fodder for cattle, are totally destroyed. Sub-criptions may be sent either to the Bank of Bombay, to this paper, or to the undersigned.

THOMAS BLANEY,
M. M. BHOWNUGGREE,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS.
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette.
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To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

RUPEE SECURITIES were ¼ per cent. higher on the other side on Saturday at £68¼ for Fours, and £73¼ for 4½ per cents.; but with this exception, Reuter's London financial quotations, including Silver at 42⅞d. per oz, come unchanged. The only further movement in General Produce was in Linseed, the Liverpool quality of which was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *via* the Canal. The week's Imports of Linseed were 6,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady this morning: probable Sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 2,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	6,63,333
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	1,85,900
Other Deposits	Dec.	10,78,797
Government Securities		Nil.
Loans	Dec.	98,595
Bills Discounted	Inc.	6,83,020
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	38,178
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	10,89,719

The reduction of the Bank's rate to 6 per cent. last week was doubtless justified by the aspect of the Money Market, which, notwithstanding the advance of the season towards its busiest point has continued without appearance of stringency owing probably in great measure to the wide provision in Specie and Council Bills made this season for financing the Export crop—a circumstance which we lately emphasized as justifying the expectation of cheaper money, for a time at all events than might be looked for at this time of the year. It is natural, however, that some expansion of trade requirements should now take place; and accordingly we find from the figures given above that these have increased by some 16 5-8 lakhs during the past week, though the falling-off in the Banks Cash Balance is reduced to under 11 lakhs by an increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—There has been some enquiry for Bhownugger and Broach to-day, and the latter has advanced Re. 1 per candy, sellers being difficult to find; but for other descriptions demand has been very languid, though previous prices have been pretty steadily maintained by dealers. The reported purchases of ready stuff have consisted of about 500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 176-80½; the same quantity of Julgaum and Julgaum Ginned, at Rs. 195 and Rs. 204, respectively; a few hundred bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 206-81 and Wadwan, at Rs. 193-6; a little Dhulia, at Rs. 186-8; and Broach Ginned, at Rs. 226 per candy.

WHEAT.—The demand which we noticed on Saturday has soon been satisfied, and we call the market quiet again at previous quotations.

SEEDS.—Although without many reported transactions *Linseed* is steady at an advance of 6 pies per cwt, the present quotation being Rs. 5-15-0 to Rs. 6-1-6 per cwt. Rapeseed is wanted to some extent by Exporters, and the market is steady at Rs. 5-2-6 for Cawnpore and Delhi Red, and Rs. 5-10-9 for Cawnpore Yellow; Yellow Guzerat being quoted at Rs. 6-2-6 without finding buyers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,320 bales.
Wheat	55,575 cwts.
Linseed	22,113 ,,
Rapeseed	8,683 ,,
Gingelly	2,899 ,,
Poppy Seed	5,456 ,,
Groundnuts	2,625 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, and though holders of tonnage have endeavoured to be stiffer, they have not succeeded in moving ready rates, which we quote generally as before. The Inchgarvie (s), now in harbour, is reported to have been fixed to speculators at 21s. 3d. per ton, loading in the middle of this month.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, as to the amount of business passing; but a firmer tone has prevailed, and we call the market steady at closing with rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than Saturday's final quotations, forward business being practicable on about the some terms as ready transactions. We quote—

Bank Bills in demand	1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
France do. do.	1-74.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened strong at an advance which soon became ⅛ per cent for Fours for cash, and the rate stood at par during the greater part of the day; latterly a further advance of 1-16d. took place, and we close at 100 1-16 for money, 100 for the next account, and 99⅞ for the end of May. 4½ per cent. Paper is put up ¼ per cent, being nominally quoted at 106.

SHARES.—There has been little passing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to notice are an advance of Rs. 17½ in Queen; of Rs. 5 each in Empress and Framji Petit; and of Rs. 5 in Bombay Fire Insurance.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. decd.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	832½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	50,000	100	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	127
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	–	–	4160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	4100	–	–	41613

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	935
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	260
Bellasis					
Broil's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
	100	125	125	Rs. 15	1624
Bombay Cotton Press	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	635
Dalsa Press Co.	0	300	300	13	95
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 133	1,175
East India Press Co.					
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	400	250	...	...	250
	300	3,500	3,500	Rs. 60	1200
Fort Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
French Press Co.					
Harvey & Babapathy	150	600	600	Rs. 25	400
Champanm Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	193
Manmar Manig. Co	2,000	125	125	Rs. 5	7½
Mercantile Press	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	400
Mofussil Co.					
New Bezar Cotton	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	505
Ginning & Press Co.	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
New Indian Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Prince of W. Press	800	400	400	Rs. 70	440xd
Sabapathy Press Ld. (Bellary.)	400	2,000	760	Rs. 50	510
Sind Press Co.					
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
	500	500	500	25	500
Sassoon Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	550
Volkart Press Co.					

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.ct.	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	157
Basty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	40
Bazar Lease & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2½ p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Millo.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	0
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	765
Bombay Municipal Bonds	1,000	500	500	5 p.c.	1041 530
Clydesdale Dyeing Co					
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	67
	500	100	40	...	44
Geyer & Co., Ld.					
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	15	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gen Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	...	9½
Karrachee Lightening Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	361
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Marcks & Co., Ld.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Hotel Co.					
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	11½
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40
Pearse and Co., Ld.	6,000	100	100	R 9	335
Peel Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Soundy & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Telephone Co., Ld.	2,000	500	407	Rs. 100	1,230
Treseher & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 15	197
Thacker & Co., Ld.					
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	all	40
	1,000	500		p	100
M. Moos & Co.					
Borsee Oil Mills Co.	1,250	100	All	..	100

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1888.

IT is a striking token of the growing sobriety of the times that a motion like that of the Earl of Rosebery, aiming at the reform of the House of Lords, can not only be discussed without passion or alarm, but that it can be considered with a tolerance approaching to sympathy even by those who oppose it. The House itself gains credit from the fact that proposals for its reform, even though they are fated to be cast out, are nowhere more calmly debated than within its own walls. It says something for the peers that the spirit of the speech in which a month ago Mr. Labouchere declaimed for their constitutional annihilation finds neither echo nor imitation in their midst, and that, despite their powerful interest in the question at issue, they do manage to discuss proposals concerning the life and death of their assembly with an academic coolness and good sense which would have been creditable if they had been discussing proposals for reforming some unfamiliar Chamber at the antipodes. For a sample of the "good nature and easy going tolerance" which Lord Salisbury deems to be amongst the most valuable qualities of the House of Lords, the courtesy and self-restraint with which it considers every proposal that is made to it to set its House in order are very remarkable, though we suppose they will be forgotten the next time that the Upper and Lower Chambers are in conflict. Lord Salisbury, whenever this question comes forward, finds new occasion for shewing that they are not altogether wrong who say that his Conservatism is only skin deep. He meets reforming proposals with some platonic expressions of admiration for the American Senate, especially with the United States Supreme Court as a safeguard against the straining or perversion of constitutional powers, and he ventures upon rank Radicalism when dealing with proposals for introducing life peers into the House. Even the Bishops cease to put themselves pronouncedly on the side of things as they are. Only one Bishop voted on Lord Rosebery's motion, and though he voted against it, we may be sure that it was not in the spirit of high and dry change-resisting Toryism, for the solitary member of the Episcopal Bench who took sides on the question was the learned and Liberal Dr. Stubbs. The circumstances, indeed, seem so favourable for a reasonable consideration of the question, that it is a pity that the decision to which the House came shuts it out from the possibility of discussion for at least a year. Lord Rosebery asked, in general terms, for a committee to inquire into the constitution of the House. The Government, while expressly refraining from meeting the proposal with a *non possumus*, would have no committee, because Lord Rosebery had not defined the terms of reference as clearly as he might have done, and, chiefly, because in his speech he had put forward the details of a scheme of reform instead of the general principle. And this looked very much like an ingenious but a not very ingenuous effort to escape inquiry. Still, the noteworthy thing is not that the House of Lords is not to be made the subject of inquiry this year, but that its own members, and they the least given to change, can contemplate proposals for amending its constitution without showing signs of alarm, or without repeating the old panic-stricken constitutional commonplaces.

The strength of the general claim for a reform of the House of Lords consists in the fact that it has become necessary, not in order to accommodate the constitution of the House to any particular theory that happens to be in favour at the moment, but in order to bring it into line with the other House. Up to the present it has had no defender resolute enough to claim that, while all around is changing, it alone must be fixed, unchangeable, and immovable. While three great measures of reform have modified the constitution of the House of Commons in little more than half a century the House of Lords consists in the fact that it has become necessary, not in order to accommodate the constitution of the House to any particular theory that happens to be in favour at the moment, but in order to bring it into line with the other House. Up to the present it has had no defender resolute enough to claim that, while all around is changing, it alone must be fixed, unchangeable, and immovable. While three great measures of reform have modified the constitution of the House of Commons in little more than half a century the House of Lords remains, as Lord Rosebery reminded it, the same as it was at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. The only constitutional change that has been made in it in the interval affects just three members. Seven or eight years ago three law lords were introduced in order to exercise the appellate jurisdiction of the House, and they were life-peers. Lord Palmerston had endeavoured, many years before, to introduce the principle of a life peerage into the House by advising that in the patent creating Baron Wensleydale the customary words providing for the devolution of the peerage "to the heirs male of his body" should be omitted. But custom was too strong for him, and the creation of life-peers was deferred until our own time. Lord Salisbury reiterates his assent to the principle, finding in the three law lords living proofs of its propriety and usefulness. All the same he has said or done nothing that will add to their numbers, and not a few of his observations seemed directed to the proof that the House of Lords cannot be greatly strengthened by an infusion of life peers. His reminder that the "black sheep" of whom a good deal has been spoken of late might find their way into the House in the capacity of life peers as well as in that of hereditary legislators, was an example of what we mean. The answer to it, of course, is easy. No "black sheep" would be deliberately chosen for a peerage, either by the favour of the Crown, or by any system of election that is likely to be devised. The hereditary principle alone can find a place in an English legislative assembly for depravers of public morals, for turf blacklegs, for men blighted by moral and intellectual incapacity. Lord Salisbury has something to say for it on its better side, but he had no suggestion to make for freeing it of those obvious blemishes to which recent scandals have given an unwelcome prominence. Some frank recognition by the Prime Minister of the worse elements in the hereditary principle would have been welcomed by many reasonable men. That "indiscriminate and intemperate" application of this principle of which Lord Rosebery spoke must be cured and restrained if more severe measures of change and reconstruction are to be avoided. The country will not forever be indulgent to these and to their consequences, solely because a hereditary Chamber makes up for its unrepresentative character by being an assembly in which the professional politician has no place, and whose philosophic good nature and tolerance enable its members to accommodate themselves to the task of playing second to the House of Commons.

The times, as we have said, are favourable to the consideration of some reasonable measure for bringing the unchanged House of Lords into harmony with the new elements that have sprung up around it. It is a strangely unscientific and unhistorical view of the matter which would insist that a Chamber which in its essential attributes has not changed since the days of the first James, should continue unreformed by the side of another which has been the subject of three reform Bills in fifty-two years. When mediæval wheels and modern ones are worked in one and the same constitutional machine, a frequent considerable getting out of gear is inevitable, and it by no means tends to the orderly working of our institutions to delay the modifications which are necessary to bring the older elements into harmony with the newer. No serious politician prposes radical changes in the House of Lords, still less is the principle of a second Chamber called into question. Authority and a universal experience, to which in Europe Greece is the only exception, are in favour of this principle, and if reform comes early enough the hereditary principle itself will not be in danger. It supplies elements of stability, of prestige, and of authority which no cautious reformer is ever likely to undervalue, and Lord Rosebery has shown in a general way that these can be utilized in the future constitution of the Assembly much as they are utilized in the Scotch and Irish peerages, where the hereditary principle, modified by that of selection from a limited electoral college, is blended with the principle of representation. Vague fears that the aristocracy of birth would be displaced by an aristocracy of wealth are premature in the presence of the ample precautions taken in Lord Rosebery's project for ensuing an adequate representation of the existing peerage. The chief aim of any reform of the House must be to make the House of Lords representative of the stabler elements in our national life; hence the suggestion that the new county boards should take their part in nominating members of the Upper House. The same device is resorted to in France, where a third of the Senate is elected by the Departmental Councils General, and thus the Conservative elements in the Senate are greatly strengthened. And nowhere is there a larger Conservative force available than in English society if only a legislator able to take occasion by the hand would take the trouble to utilize it for invigorating the House of Lords and bringing it in closer touch with the nation.

IT is rather early to speak of the inadequacy of this year's monsoon, but the possibility, and indeed the probability, of a short rainfall formed the subject of a provident discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation. Colonel Merewether proposed that Rs. 10,000 should be granted to make a new catch-water channel for the Vehar Lake, as the water in the Lake is already so low that if there be—as there is reason to anticipate—a deficient monsoon, the Lake will not be able to obtain a sufficient supply of water for the ensuing year. An additional catch-water channel would bring into the Lake the rainfall of a basin 250 acres in extent, and thus help to fill it. There is just time to make the channel before the monsoon arrives, and the outlay, it was pointed out, is trifling. In a discussion which followed, some interesting facts affecting the water-supply of Bombay were mentioned. Dr. Blaney affirmed that drawing off the water from the Lake when it had fallen to the thirty-eight feet level doubled the death-rate in Bombay. He therefore protested—and Major Selby concurred in the protest—against the "patch-work" of a ten thousand rupee channel which could not fill the Lake, and proposed instead to carry out a scheme drawn up by Mr. Braham in 1883 for making a dam across the Kennery Valley, to catch the water of a basin with an area of two and a half miles, sufficient to make the Vehar Lake overflow every monsoon. This work would cost four lakhs, and would take two years to construct. The Municipal Commissioner stated that in November, 1891, the Tansa dam will be high enough to give a daily supply of three millions of gallons of water, which would render the city independent of the augmented supply from Vehar; soon after that date Tansa will give seventeen millions a day, which will pass close by Vehar and at a higher level, so that the whole Tansa can fill Vehar at any time, if necessary. Therefore Mr. Charles argued that the four lakhs scheme for a dam across the Kennery Valley, which was planned before the Tansa scheme was agreed upon, would become useless in two years after it was completed. This view was contested, but it was pointed out by Mr. Geary that a sum of ten thousand rupees now would suffice for the foreshadowed insufficiency of the coming monsoon, while the outlay of four lakhs in a work occupying two years in construction would fail to do so. The Corporation elected to expend the Rs. 10,000, and to save the four lakhs. A further economy was effected in the refusal of the Corporation to vote a thousand rupees for prizes for designs for suitable dwelling-houses for working men. This proposal had come before the Corporation on a former occasion, when a sum of Rs. 500 only was asked for. But Dr. Blaney got the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Intense excitement prevailed in Clare and Cork yesterday.

The police and troops from Loughrea dispersed the proclaimed meeting which was held under the presidency of Mr. O'Brien.

A stubborn resistance was offered, during which thirty Nationalists were injured.

Dr. Tanner, eluding the police, succeeded in addressing a meeting outside Macroom.

At six in the morning Dr. Tanner, accompanied by a large body of Nationalists, re-entered the town, where some detachments of police and military charged and dispersed the procession.

The Nationalists also resisted the interference of police and troops at other places, and many were wounded in the stiff struggle which ensued.

Quiet was restored towards evening.

THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 9.

Russia is indifferent with regard to the proposed betrothal of Prince Alexander of Battenburg with Princess Victoria.

SUCCESS OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, APRIL 9.

General Boulanger has been elected for Dordogne by a large majority.

His success at Nord is believed to be assured.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN BENGAL.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

A succession of terrible storms visited Eastern Bengal on the 27th March. The storm passed over a few villages in the Pubna District, killing twenty persons, injuring eighty, and destroying a large number of cattle.

Another storm occurred on the 4th instant at Magura, killing four persons, injuring twenty, and a great many heads of cattle.

On Saturday evening a tornado burst over Dacca. According to one account the Nawab's Palace was wrecked, killing six servants; but the Nawab's family escaped. The bodies of twelve natives were subsequently recovered.

In the town the Police lines were demolished. The head constable was killed, and twelve constables were severely injured. The European quarter escaped the ravages of the storm, only one European being slightly injured. Another account says that many buildings were destroyed.

The loss of life is variously estimated at from fifty to a hundred.

Numerous fires occurred, and the force of the wind was unprecedented. The storm lasted for half-an-hour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. do.	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107⅜
Bar Silver	42⅛
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 24
Mercantile ,,	£ 19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£ 49

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Sees, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 8.

10 p.m.	82·0

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	84·2
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	86·5

MR. MORGAN has returned to London from his gold "fields" in Wales, bringing with him over 400 oz. of smelted gold to the value of about £1,400, which he states is the yield of about 250 tons of ore crushed during the last fortnight. Fifteen heads of stamps and six "Fruer Vaners" are now at work day and night. The tramways have been completed, and the electric apparatus has arrived, with which the mine and premises will be lighted. There are, Mr. Morgan says, between 2,000 and 3,000 tons waiting to go through the mill, and more stone is being raised than the present machinery can treat. It is, therefore, in contemplation to put up forty additional heads of stamps during the coming summer.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., has had some correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject of the lighting of the Red Sea. Mr. Heaton asks what difficulties are now in the way to prevent a settlement of the question as to the lighting of the Red Sea and Cape Guardafuy of the eastern part of Socotra. He speaks of the numerous wrecks that have already occurred, and expresses surprise that there are not more, considering the enormous traffic. He further points out that the Turkish (or Egyptian) Government receives £60,000 for light dues and only expends £30,000 annually. Sir James Fergusson replies that the difficulty is that there is no fund out of which the cost can be defrayed, and the shipping interests are not willing to pay more dues until the Egyptian light dues are reduced, which Sir J. Fergusson hopes will soon be the case. The only dangerous portions unguarded are at the southern end of the Red Sea, and the difficulty of getting these lighted is that they must be dealt with by the Turkish Government, and that at present the Porte is not willing to separate these from a large scheme of lighting the eastern coast of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

A BITTER controversy is raging in America over the authorship of General Grant's memoirs. General Adam Badeau has sued for payment of his services as collaborateur upon a contract in General Grant's writing. General Grant's family retort that the General discharged General Badeau, because he exaggerated his assistance into authorship, and they treat the claim as blackmail. General Badeau asserts that they offered him a money compromise, which he declined, because of its partaking of the nature of hush-money regarding his services as author. The balance of opinion is adverse to General Badeau.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

FOR the first time since the Queen's Speech was read six weeks ago politics have obtained an ascendancy in the country. This week has been marked by the well-known record of an exceptional Derby Race: "Eclipse, first; the rest, nowhere." "Politics, first; the rest, nowhere." Such is our history. And as I can but reflect the hues of the atmosphere which surrounds me, let not your readers complain if there is much of politics in this letter and little else. What is more, however, to the point is that the objects discussed in the political realm have been of an eminently interesting character. The threatened disestablishment of the hereditary principle in the House of Lords, the more than threatened extinction of Quarter Sessions, and the elevation of the ploughman to the arbitership of local county affairs, and the evergreen Rent Question in Ireland, with half-a-hundred smaller things thrown in,—if I may lapse into a colloquialism,—"the country is alive, Sir, which can produce all these things in so short a space of time." A very wealthy American once confessed to me that he was disposed, ardent Republican as he was, to forswear his own country, give up his citizenship and enter English public life. "We have no great questions to occupy our attention in America," said he, "everything in Congress is municipal, not imperial. Whereas in England you have a host of first-class questions to absorb attention and to call forth a man's best energies." We sometimes are inclined to think we have too many great questions for our consideration, so much so that one-half of our work is not attempted and the other half is shockingly scamped. All the same, "nd is a good pl ce for a "live" man to dwell in. Last in order of the three great questions of the week is the never-quiet Irish Rent. If it is "the pig that pays the rent," there is plenty of squealing over it. A few words on that point before I touch upon the others. Mr. Parnell was beaten on Wednesday afternoon. That is a familiar experience with the Irish leader. Every year he is knocked down, and a whole century of a majority is piled upon him, with the often possible consequence that the year after he accompanies those who jumped on his legislative corps into a lobby which gives to Ireland exactly what the Nationalist leader recommended. The point raised in Mr. Parnell's bill on Wednesday was altogether apart from Nationalism. In that measure it was proposed to leave to a court to decide whether, when the judicial rent was fixed at 50 per cent. below the amount previously paid, the arrears for which a tenant could be evicted should be on the revised scale or on the unreduced scale. By its vote on Wednesday the House of Commons decided that, while it was unjust to levy a full rent in 1886, it is quite just to turn a man out of his home because of his inability to pay the arrears on that year's rent. As I have said, this is no question of Home Rule. The fact that Mr. Finlay, Q.C., M.P., the most able speaker among the Liberal Unionists, put his name on the back of a bill calculated to do what Mr. Parnell proposed, and was joined in so doing by Mr. Jesse Collings, is proof that here was a subject in which all parties could have united and the opportunity for much Irish agitation been removed, while a just thing would have been done. Mr. F. W. Russell, most able and most fluent of Irish M.P.'s, a man who has done splendid service for Unionism in half the constituencies of the kingdom, spoke with much greater force and passion in behalf of Mr. Parnell's bill than did Mr. Parnell himself. It all availed nothing, the proposal was rejected, was stamped upon, and—next year may be agreed to by a unanimous House! Such is the wisdom with which we legislate; such is the way in which we play into the hands of the Home Rulers, and give them more than half their strength.

Mr. Ritchie's surprising and remarkable Bill has created an effect which is by no means exaggerated by the daily papers; and those who were present say that as the President of the Local Government Board revealed, one by one, the heroic proposals of her Majesty's advisers, he almost took away the breath of his listeners, the most sanguine and radical of whom never dreamt even of changes of such scope and magnitude. Beyond the fact that the public galleries were more crowded than usual there was nothing in the appearance of the House to show extraordinary interest in the occasion. The Ministers, as in duty bound, were in their places, but there were many vacant seats in other parts, and Lord Rosebery had nearly as many M. P.'s among his hearers while he was arguing in the other House for the reconstitution of the House of Lords as Mr. Ritchie had among his. It says something for the reticence of the Ministry as well as for the more prominent Liberal Unionists, who must have been taken into the confidence of the Cabinet, that all the forecasts were hopelessly wrong. On Monday morning everybody looked in the *Times* and the *Standard*, expecting to find in those faithful supporters of the Unionist Alliance an outline of the Bill. In each journal the principal leading article was devoted to the subject, but it was clear that the writers had not been inspired. On the essential question the two papers were completely at variance. By one it was suggested that a third of the members of the new County Councils would be nominated by the justices, a third elected by the guardians of the poor, and a third returned directly by the ratepayers. "It is undesirable for many reasons," said the journal in question, "that the constitution of the county boards should be determined exclusively by popular election." The other paper made a better shot by hinting that the nominative principle would be entirely excluded.

Although everybody is astonished that so comprehensive and radical a measure should have been introduced by a Conservative Government, no one affects surprise at the manner in which it has been received by the several parties. The county gentlemen have always held that any change in the existing arrangements was unnecessary, and that it would be in the highest degree impolitic to remove the conduct of rural administration from the hands of the pundits of the Quarter Sessions, and it is not without a certain significance that while Mr. Ritchie received scarcely a single encouraging cheer from the benches behind him, the gentlemen in front, especially those sitting below the gangway, were most sympathetic and at times extremely demonstrative. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at the East End on Wednesday night, said that, during the delivery of Mr. Ritchie's speech, he fancied he saw a shadow of disappointment pass over the countenances of his political opponents, but the President of the Board of Trade—we have as yet hardly become familiar with the hon. Baronet under that designation spoke jestingly, and certainly no Conservative could have found fault with the tone of Mr. Gladstone's remarks on Monday evening. The Leader of the Opposition felt himself under an obligation to be guarded in his language, but that necessity did not prevent him doing full justice to Mr. Ritchie for the remarkably able way in which he acquitted himself of an extremely difficult task, and to the Government for having addressed themselves to the consideration of many of the points in a large, bold, and just spirit. Sir Charles Dilke has warned the public from coming to any definite conclusions until the Bill itself is printed. The warning is not superfluous, for experience has shown that a very erroneous impression may be formed from the opening speech of its introducer. The *Standard*, though it does not attempt to conceal its dislike of the underlying principle of the Bill, is, on the whole, adopting an attitude of prudent reserve until it sees the measure in black and white, but the *St. James's Gazette* is, if not fiercely, at least actively hostile, and has already asked that the question may be treated as an open one. Are the Government in earnest? is a query which is being put in many quarters. There are many Liberals and not a few Conservatives who think that nobody would be so pleased as the Government themselves if circumstances should compel the Bill to be abandoned. It may be, as the *Standard* says, that if such a Bill had been introduced by Mr. Gladstone they would have opposed it. Probably they would not have thought of going to anything like such great lengths if they had not been pushed on by their Liberal supporters. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, however, has demonstrated that Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill, so far from being, as some called it, revolutionary, is Conservative, and he further declared that to his mind the watchword of the party to which he belongs should be "Trust in the people." If Sir M. Hicks-Beach really meant all his words imply and it must be remembered that he was speaking at the East End of London and not at an agricultural dinner in Gloucestershire—the occupation of the Liberal party will soon be gone if they do not "catch on," as Mr. Chamberlain would say to Socialism pure and simple, as Citizen Hyndman thinks they will be compelled to do sooner or later. But Sir Michael is a little in advance of the majority of the Conservatives. Whether or not he hopes to resume his old position as leader when Mr. W. H. Smith ascends to the peerage, certainly he has come out rather strongly of late as a Tory Democrat. His recent speech on the necessity for reform in the House of Lords was quite the strongest card, next to Mr. Smith's declaration, the other night, that Lord Rosebery played on Monday evening. Those persons who contend that Tory opposition to Mr. Ritchie's scheme will be disarmed by the proposed grant of three millions to the relief of local burdens find some support in the approval expressed by Sir R. Paget, one of the members for Somersetshire, and in some respects a typical country gentleman. It would not be right, however, to attach overmuch importance to a hasty judgment passed immediately after the introduction of the Bill, and so far the class of which Sir R. Paget is so respected a member has apparently not formed any definite opinion on the subject. I see, however, that Mr. C. S. Read, the great authority on agricultural questions, is not enamoured of the projected county Councils. He thinks that they will be unwieldy, intractable, and talkative; that they will greatly increase the rates, and that they will conduct their proceedings "pretty much as the House of Commons conducted theirs before the adoption of closure." Whatever fate may be in store for the Bill—and this we shall not know until after the Easter recess—it seems to be accepted as a foregone conclusion that the clauses relating to the regulation of the liquor traffic, if they have been correctly interpreted by Mr. Ritchie, are doomed. The teetotallers, or rather the fighting section of them, who owe allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, have set up a *non possumus*. They refuse all compromise, nothing short of local option will satisfy them, and they altogether object to compensation being paid out of the rates. The United Kingdom Alliance has, without waiting to read the Bill, formally condemned it, and there is an end of the matter so far as they are concerned. The publicans, though they did not relish the idea of having to pay 20 per cent. more for their licences' were at first inclined, on the whole, to think well of their treatment by Mr. Ritchie; but they are becoming less contented, and probably by the time this letter reaches Suez they will be in active opposition. If both the Temperance and the Drink party condemn the Bill, it does not, of course, follow that it will be abortive, or even that the portion relating to public houses will be sacrificed. The *Times* seems to think that the measure stands a better chance of passing when the Extremists of both sides are against it. The general opinion, however, among well-informed people is that if the licensing clauses are not accepted in their entirety, or if the opposition of the Pessimists and the Publicans should continue, they will be abandoned without more ado. I cannot find that among those who take an interest in what is called London Government reform that there is, so far as present appearances go, much hope that the sections relating to the Metropolis will be carried this Session. It is true that the procedure rules are stringent, and that for the moment there seems, as I have already said, to be a general desire in the House of Commons to carry on the work of that assembly in a business-like and expeditious way; but it is difficult to believe that there is more than a very remote chance of the measure, as it stands, passing this Session. Of course, it could be carried by using the gag to prevent its provisions being discussed; but I doubt if, except in rare cases, Mr. Smith would be willing to resort to the closure particularly, as the most detailed criticism is more likely to come from his own political friends than from Liberals. There is in Mr. Ritchie's measure material for half a dozen bills of first-class importance, and such as no Minister would venture to rush through Parliament without adequate debate.

Hitherto the Ministerial proposals have been received exactly in the manner anticipated. The Old Conservatives are lukewarm or hostile. The New Conservatives, the men of the boroughs, who have no real community of feeling with the upholders of old-fashioned conservatism, and who are in many cases jealous of the superior influence exerted by the country party, are pleased with the progressive tendencies displayed by the authors of the Bill. The Liberal Unionists, though for somewhat different reasons, are equally contented. The Gladstonian Liberals and the followers of Mr. Parnell are delighted that such a sweeping measure should have been introduced by a Conservative Government, the former because they think their political *amour propre* is flattered, and both because they see or fancy they see in the Bill a powerful lever towards the attainment of Home Rule for Ireland. This view of the matter has strongly impressed itself on the *St. James's Gazette* no less than on the *Pall Mall Gazette* though, as might be supposed, the conclusion arrived at is not calculated to afford so much pleasure to Mr. Greenwood as to Mr. Stead. It is suggested in more than one quarter that, although just now it suits the objects of the Irish party to approve of the Bill and Mr. T. Healy's speech on Monday night was almost unstinted in its praise, it is not unlikely that they will turn round unless the Government makes a promise to confer the same privileges at the earliest possible moment on Ireland. But those who say this seem to overlook the fact that Mr. Parnell, much as people may abuse him, is a skilled tactician. Unless the Local Government Bill turns out to be very different from the description we have of it or something unforeseen occurs, if the measure is wrecked it will not be by the Irish Nationalists.

Lord Rosebery's motion, as everybody expected, was defeated by nearly two to one. The House of Lords is not often as animated as it was on Monday night. The Conservative benches were closely packed with the Marquis of Salisbury's supporters, but the Liberal side presented a rather woe-begone appearance. Lord Northbrook and other Unionist peers who, as ex-Liberal Cabinet Ministers, are entitled to sit on the front Opposition bench, occupied seats elsewhere. Some of them sat on the cross benches which Lord Wemyss, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and a few other peers affect, and the remainder were scattered about on the Opposition side. The Earl of Morley sat immediately behind the front Opposition Bench, and Lord Stalbridge, better known by his former title of Lord Richard Grosvenor, occupied a seat below the gangway. The spaces in front of the Throne and behind the bar were crowded with members of Parliament, sons of peers, and other privileged persons. Sir William Harcourt came in late, and as is his wont amused himself by making his philosophical and austere colleague laugh. Standing near me was a gentleman, formerly well-known to many of your readers, Mr. Primrose, cousin of Lord Rosebery, and Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon during his Viceroyalty. Mr. Primrose has recently been provided with a comfortable berth in the office of the First Commissioner of Works. Mrs. Gladstone, who shares her husband's admiration for the hope of the Liberal party, had a seat on the floor of the House, but she did not remain to hear Lord Salisbury's sarcastic references to her husband. The side galleries were filled with great ladies, ambassadors of foreign powers, and other notable persons. Lord Rosebery spoke for at least an hour-and-a-half. His utterances were very clear and distinct, albeit his manner was fearfully grave, and if all the peers took the same pains to make themselves heard there would be few complaints about the defective acoustic properties of the House of Lords. Unquestionably the House of Lords deserves all that is said of it as to its dignity and reticence. Even in the matter of cheering, the difference between the two Chambers is most marked. The thin, shrill, and almost weird exclamations of approval indulged in by the hereditary legislators bear no resemblance to the broad, hearty, and resounding "hear, hear" of the Commoners. On this occasion, however, one remark of Lord Rosebery did evoke something like enthusiastic applause, and the fact is of sufficient importance to be placed on record. I refer to his Lordship's suggestion that the Agents-General for the Colonies should be members of the reconstituted second Chamber. The notion seemed to commend itself more completely to the Conservatives even than to the Liberals, a view of the matter which is confirmed by what Lord Lansdowne's designated successor said at the dinner of the Imperial Federation League two evenings ago. No remark, according to Lord Stanley of Preston, met with more general assent or was welcomed more cordially. It seemed, indeed, to show that, as the Governor-General-elect of Canada tells us, there is "on all hands a general desire that there should be at least something approaching a representation, direct or indirect, of the great interests of the Colonies, *as well as those of India*" in Parliament. The debate by no means came up to the level of Lord Rosebery's speech, and no one present could help noticing that that was due to the desire to finish before eight o'clock. Lord Dunraven, who was somewhat contemptuously compared by Lord Wemyss to a frozen-out gardener, promised to introduce his Bill for the reform of the House on Thursday in order, as he modestly said, to give their Lordships the whole of the Easter recess for the consideration of its provisions but he did not fulfil his promise. Has he dropped his measure?

A deputation from the East India Association, consisting of General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh, Messrs Thornton, Dadabhoy Naorojee, Watherston, Carlton Wood, W. M. Wood, Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, and H. Burn, secretary, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday afternoon to urge upon him the desirability of abolishing the duty on silver plate. The deputation, which was received by Mr. Goschen in his private room at the House of Commons, was introduced by Mr. Slagg, M.P. Sir George Balfour, M.P., whose increasing infirmities, I am sorry to say, will compel him to give up public life after the present Parliament, also attended. We shall know in a few days whether the arguments laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer have induced him to remove this most objectionable impost.

GAIETY THEATRE.

H. M. S. PINAFORE, it would appear, retains its popularity even against all odds for, as presented at the Gaiety with many inevitable failings, large audiences continue to witness and to enjoy it. To secure a more efficient performance, Mr. Anderson has secured the assistance of Mrs. Norville, and while she plays Buttercup, Mr. Anderson fills—and more than fills—the *rôle* of Captain Corcoran. Miss Hinson makes an efficient Josephine, and Mr. Fawcett, Ralph Rackstraw, while Miss Markham is as capable a first cousin as any First Lord of the Admiralty might wish for. The performance is to be repeated each evening this week with the exception of Thursday.

A NEW GUJERATI PLAY.

MR. NANABHAI R. RANINA has, before this, made himself known among the Gujerati reading public as a successful playwright. But, perhaps, none of his previous efforts in this direction can approach in excellence his latest production entitled "Homlo Han." The play will be acted, for the first time, on Thursday night by the Alfred Dramatic Company, for the benefit of the Alexandra Native Girls' School. It has been the fashion of late, among Parsi writers, to borrow the plot and also many of the details of a play or story in English, give Parsi names to the places and characters, and then call it a Parsi social play or novel, as the case may be. Mr. Ranina, as an experienced "old hand," has not made a similar mistake; for he says distinctly in his preface that although he has presented the piece in Parsi garb, there is nothing whatever, either in the plot or the incidents that is of particular application to his own community, and not to humanity at large. The plot, which is taken from an English book, is very interesting, and the writer has shown much dramatic skill in its development. The piece contains, besides, enough of humour, satire, and music to add to its attraction, and there is no doubt that the reputation of the company who are going to perform it, combined with the worthy object for which the performance is to take place, will draw a crowded house at the Alfred Theatre.

LEPER ASYLUM FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much interested to see in your *Overland Summary* of the 24th February that the subject of the necessity of there being a proper place for the accommodation of the unfortunate lepers of Bombay has again been stirred. You have several times been so kind as to allow communications from me on this subject to appear in your columns, and I venture once again to ask you for a few lines of your valuable space, in the hope, that something may even yet be done.

It struck me the other day in drafting of the intention to erect some lasting monument to the memory of the late revered George Bowen, that nothing more appropriate could be erected than a Leper Asylum; he was a constant visitor at the Dharmsala in Byculla, and took a deep interest in the poor inmates, and when I was in your city last year, he accompanied me there. In case the form which the memorial is to take may possibly not have been decided on before this letter reaches you, may I suggest that it should be a Leper Asylum; this is a thing that people of all denominations, natives and Europeans alike, may join in, and it would be a fitting memorial of that devoted man of God.

I cannot understand why an asylum in Bombay should cost such an enormous sum of money as is stated to be necessary, *viz.*, Rs. 150,000 in country districts we can build asylums able to accommodate from 100 to 150 inmates for about Rs. 2,000. Why should it cost so much in Bombay? If a suitable site could be secured a little outside the city, it might be begun in a quiet way, a few rows of houses at a time, on the village principle; if a beginning could be made, the thing would grow of itself. Up to the present the "Mission to Lepers in India" has hesitated to do anything, being deterred by the expense said to be necessary, but were some well-known people in your city to take the matter up, and give it a practical shape, I feel sure that our committee would gladly co-operate to the utmost of their ability. I feel confident that it only needs some one to take the initiative, and shall be glad if this letter should be the means of drawing out some such person.—Yours, &c.,

WELLESLEY C. BAILEY,
Sec., Mission to Lepers in India.

17, Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh.

CURSETJI SOOKLAJI STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I had no mind to trouble you again on the subject of the social evil on which more than enough has been written by you, but we live in queer times, and it is one's duty to expose certain things which have been done to throw dust in the eyes of Government. It is a very striking coincidence that, after the visit of the Commissioner of Police to Cursetji Suklaji Street on the 28th of March last, a memorial has been going round from the very next day for signatures under the auspices of Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy, and the owners of the Dawood Baugh, the Borah Dining Hall of that street. It has been clearly and forcibly shewn by the memorialists against the removal of the nuisance to more respectable localities that the only sufferers are the Boralis. It has been rumoured in the town that Government have sent orders to the Commissioner of Police to permit the women to return to their former haunts, but if this step is allowed to be followed, the Commissioner, the Borahs think, would loose his prestige, to prop up which they have now come forward with a petition on which signatures of pedlars, ragamuffins, and schoolboys are being obtained. But I submit that the Borahs, for whose benefit alone this mistaken step was taken, have no *locus standi* in the question, and on the face of the fact that the prostitutes had been for fourteen years previous to the building of the Dining Hall inmates of that locality.

The Borahs who have been credited with sagacity and good sense, will see that the only remedy they have is either to utilize the garden gate on the Grant Road side, and close the gate from Cursetji Sooklaji Street, or to remove their Dining Hall to some more respectable locality.

It is the duty of the Government to see that for the interest of one single community the interest of the whole public do not suffer.

April 9. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE REFRACTION OF WHEAT.

AT the meeting of the firms interested in the wheat trade, held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted after discussion:—

I.—That the refraction on "choice" and No. 1 club wheat shipped to Liverpool shall be fixed at not over 2 per cent.

II.—That the admixture shall not exceed in "choice" 6 per cent. of other than soft white, and in No. 1 club 12 per cent. of other than soft white.

III.—That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the London Corn Trade Association, adding that as shippers are anxious to improve the quality of Indian wheat, they hope the London Association will be willing to limit the refraction to 2 per cent.

MILITARY NEWS.

A QUESTION having been raised whether the native officers and non-commissioned officers appointed to the Burma Military Police, who may return to their regiments within three years of their engagement with the police, should be taken on as supernumeraries both of their respective grades and the appointments they held in their corps when they volunteered for service in Burma, and whether those who return at the expiration of their three years' service in Burma should be absorbed on the first or third vacancy occurring in their rank; it has been decided that native officers and non-commissioned officers on appointment to the Burma Police should be deemed to have finally vacated any regimental staff appointments held by them at the time, and should, on expiration but not before (unless specially sanctioned) of their three years' engagement with the police, revert to their place on the roll of their substantive rank which they held on leaving their regiments; being absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancies according to seniority.

MAJOR E. R. ELLES, R. A., Assistant Quartermaster-General and Secretary of the Mobilisation Committee, will be granted an extension of tenure of appointment to enable him to complete his duties on the Mobilisation Committee.

THE following officers have been directed to pay pensioners:—Colonel P. Reddy, V. C., Unattached, in the Presidency District; Major Thomas Doyle, No. 1 Pension Section, North-West Provinces Circle; Captain E. S. Goldsmid, 40th B. I., 2nd Pension Section, North-West Provinces Circle; and Lieutenant G. A. Robertson, 15th Bengal Cavalry, the Punjab Pension Circle.

ORDERS have been issued for the removal of the Depot of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry from Kohima to Dibrugarh; the movement from Nigriting to Dibrugarh being carried out by private steamer.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant to Roorki trained military surveyors, when employed on field duty, of double the monthly allowance laid down in Article 371, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II.

CAPTAIN BRAITHWAITE, Northumberland Fusiliers' has been detailed for depot duty.

CAPTAIN LAMBERT, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, lately Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has been appointed a Cantonment Magistrate under the Punjab Government.

MAJOR DRUMMOND, 11th Bengal Lancers, acts as Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Captain Davies.

CAPTAIN D. HOBDAY, R.A.; Captain Manson, R.E.; Captain Bullock, Devonshire Regiment; and Lieutenant Dick, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, have been detailed for duty with the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, for the current season.

CAPTAIN WILLCOCKS, Leinster Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of that regiment on resigning the Transport Department.

MAJOR WAY, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant Talbot, Royal Lancaster Regiment; and Lieutenant Galindo, Sussex Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their regiments.

THE following appointments have been made:—1st Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant Thomson, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Hayse, moved up. 2nd Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant-Colonel Salkeld and Captain Martin, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession, *vice* Higginson, retired. Lieutenant Steele, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Martin. 16th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant Maxwell, from the 39th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 18th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Money; Lieutenant Grimston, attached, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Wilmot. Corps of Guides: Lieutenant Younghusband, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Adams.

ANOTHER Weldon, says the *Madras Mail*, has joined the Madras Army. He is the eldest son of Colonel Thomas Weldon, M.S.C., Commissioner of Police, Madras; and he is the nephew of Lieutenant Sir Anthony C. Weldon, Bart. (Retired), of Major General Walter Weldon, M.S.C. (Retired), and of Colonel Francis Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, of rangefiring celebrity. His grandfather, Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., was a Colonel of the Madras Artillery.

A GUNNER, who has been doing duty in a battery of Horse Artillery, now stationed at Pindi for more than ten years, is said to be a son of the late Lord Charles Beauclerk, and grandson of a former Duke of St. Albans.

ICHHAPUR FIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE following is the list of further donations received in aid of the above fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett	200
Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy	150
Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapoorjee	50
Mr. Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka	25

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—Russia's influence is now principally exerted at Sophia with the object of persuading the Ministers to accept the Russian and Ottoman Commissioners in order to make arrangements for the election of a new Prince. Should the Bulgarian Government refuse to accept the proposal for the reception of these Commissioners, Russia intimates that she will then claim that the election of a Prince should be proceeded with by the present Sobranje, but without the presence of the Roumelian deputies. At the same time, she is urging the Porte to occupy Eastern Roumelia until the appointment of a new Prince. I am informed that the Bulgarians are not disposed to desert Prince Ferdinand, and that the latter is very averse to leave the country so long as the people desire him to remain. No hesitation is felt in Constantinople in letting it be known that the Porte only sent the notification of his election being illegal to Prince Ferdinand under Russian pressure, and that Turkey by no means desires the occupation of Bulgaria. The Porte is still sending troops towards the Austrian frontier.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

THE Cuban mail-train bound southwards from New York on Saturday morning (March 17) broke through a trestle-bridge, 46ft. high, over the Little Satilla River in Southern Georgia. The breaking of an axle caused the first coach to fall upon the trestle, which fell into the stream with three Pullman coaches filled with tourists on the way to Florida and Cuba. Twenty-five were killed and forty badly injured, while the entire train was smashed to pieces, excepting the locomotive. The disaster occurred in a desolate region of swamp and forest, with a sparse population, twenty-five miles below Savannah, whence a relief train was sent in the afternoon with physicians and nurses. Another relief train also came up from Florida. Among those injured are Mr. Wilbur, president of the Lihigh Valley Railroad Company—whose son was killed—and Mr. George Gould. Mr. Gould was only slightly hurt. He was going to the south to meet his father, Mr. Jay Gould, who is expected soon to arrive at Fernandina, from the West Indies. Another account says that after being wrecked the train immediately caught fire; but the flames were quickly extinguished. Every carriage was with filled with passengers. Scarcely one escaped unhurt. The shrieks and groans of the wounded, mingled with the wild cries of women, were heartrending. The continued blowing of whistles soon brought help and then the work of getting the wounded out began. Carriages and ox and mule carts were all pressed into the service, and the wounded were conveyed to Blackshear. The people there threw open their houses, and were indefatigable in their efforts to render every assistance possible. Accounts differ as to the cause of the accident. The company say the axle on the forward wagon broke. Others say the trestle was weak.

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THE FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THE remains of the Emperor William were conveyed to their last resting-place on Friday, March 16, amid every display of national sorrow and with most imposing ceremonial. From an early hour the vast number of people who had flocked into Berlin to view the ceremony were taking up positions on the line of procession extending from the cathedral to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg. Shortly after eight o'clock all the streets leading to the Linden avenue and the line of route were barred by cordons of police, and by eleven o'clock there was not a seat nor an inch of standing-room vacant, and every window along the line of route was full of eager faces looking down upon the swarming multitudes below.

THE SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Berlin was arrayed in mourning, and there were special displays along the line of procession. At the cathedral, in which the funeral service took place, most elaborate preparations had been carried out. The fluted Corinthian pillars of the portico had been gilded, and over the entrance-steps a gorgeous canopy had been hung, emblazoned with the Prussian eagle and topped with a large model of an imperial crown. The portico itself was tapestried with black cloth sumptuously broaded with his late Majesty's monogram, Iron crosses, trophies of arms, and other appropriate devices; while opposite the entrance to the church stood a colossal gilded statue of our Saviour in the traditional attitude of delivering His Sermon on the Mount. Between the pillars of the porch burned four gas imitations of candles, 12 ft. or 14 ft. high, while up above, on a level with the dome, an immense cresset, like the crater of a small volcano (guarded by two firemen), threw out a lurid volume of wind-tossed smoke and flame. Similar basin-like braziers of immense circumference, placed on the top of lofty black pillars or pedestals shooting up athwart the gloomy old Schloss, marked the approach to the cathedral, which thus, with its fire-worshipping surroundings, presented the peculiar appearance at once of a Christian temple and a pagan shrine. Inside all the seats and pews had been removed and their place was taken by a black carpeted floor, sloping upwards to the northern end from the altar, thus enabling everywhere rows of standing spectators to see over the heads of those in front of them. The pillars and the gallery which runs round the whole edifice were also draped in black, but the colour was almost concealed by the piles of votive wreaths and other floral offerings that filled the building with a pleasant odour. The sloping floor and the gallery running round were crowded with a select throng of all that was foremost in the land—soldiers, statesmen, provincial magnates, nobles, officials, foreign diplomatists, strangers of rank and note. The centre of the picture was the coffin of his late Majesty, which was covered with rich crimson velvet, edged and embroidered with gold. The coffin was flanked on each side by three large candelabra shedding a flood of light around, and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets or drawn swords. Around the coffin stood, each in his appointed place, the chief generals and Ministers of State; but Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke were absent. The Empress Augusta and her son the Emperor Frederick were not present to witness the scene; but the Empress Victoria occupied the royal side-pew or box, surrounded by her sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess of Baden, her daughters and her daughter-in-law, the Crown Princess, the Queen of Roumania, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia and other Princesses, all deeply veiled in a semicircle. At the foot of the coffin stood the Crown Prince William, his sailor brother Prince Henry, the Kings of Saxony, Roumania, and the Belgians, the Prince of Wales (in the uniform of the Royal Horse Guards Blue) and his son Prince Albert Victor wearing the dress of the 10th Hussars, the Duke of Cambridge in his Field Marshal's scarlet, the heirs-apparent to the thrones of Russia, Austria, Sweden, Greece, Italy, Denmark, and Belgium, with a host of other Princes and personages of rank and station. Punctually at the stroke of noon Herr Stocker advanced from the row of the cathedral clergy at the head of the coffin and began the funeral service by reading out several passages of Scripture; after which

point there was a partial dispersal of the pageant for a great many of the principal personages in it betook themselves to a side alley, where a long row of brilliant coaches, with powdered coachmen and foot men as well as ordinary carriages and saddled chargers were standing. Some in carriages, some on horseback, these high personages performed the rest of the journey to Charlottenburg independently of the procession, or else return to their residences. From the Brandenburg Gate through the Thiergarten, and on to Charlottenburg, the whole road was as densely lined with spectators as was the part of it extending from the cathedral along Unterden Linden. The procession was fully an hour in passing any given point.

AT THE MAUSOLEUM.

A general tolling of church-bells, mingling with military music, about half past two o'clock, indicated that the funeral procession had entered Charlottenburg. It was, however, nearly an hour before it appeared in the Castle grounds. The cortege was of course greatly diminished in extent, as the military escorts had left it, and many of the representatives of foreign Courts, as well as most of the imperial and royal mourners, had proceeded by a circuitous route to the mausoleum. The Empress, her daughters, and the Grand Duchess of Baden had already arrived there while the Crown Prince and Prince Henry were in the Castle with their father. Up to the last moment it was generally believed that the Emperor would join the procession within the park, and his appearance at the window several times before its arrival seemed to add probability to the supposition. But the cold was too intense for such exposure, and his Majesty therefore watched the mournful scene from an upper window in the castle. When the hearse reached the central tower there was a slight halt, as the Crown Prince and Prince Henry came out in order to accompany the coffin to its resting-place. The Emperor, meanwhile, looked down with grave face, and acknowledged the many salutes that came from the passing train. And now the dead Emperor was borne along the avenue leading to the mausoleum. To the left of the mausoleum, the façade of which had been draped in black, stood a body of Life Guardsmen, and, with the exception of detached pickets, these were the only troops in the park. The coffin was received by Court chaplain Kogel, and was immediately transferred from the hearse, and placed upon a low platform standing between the tombs of King Frederick William III. and Queen Louise. As the mausoleum is small, the greater part of the escort remained without; but the imperial and royal personages—and among them the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor—joined the members of the German imperial family inside. The interior presented a picture of exquisite beauty when the funeral train arrived—a beauty all the more striking from the strange contrast offered to the scene of wintry desolation outside. The wall behind the altar had been adorned with plants and flowers, just as on the birthday of the "good Queen Louise." In addition a large number of wreaths sent by the deceased Emperor's subjects and by foreign Courts had been brought from the cathedral, and had been tastefully disposed about the two chambers into which the sepulchral building is divided. Upon one of the walls wreaths had been arranged in the form of a crown, and opposite this a floral cross had been formed. Here were to be seen the wreaths sent by the Houses of the Legislature and by various officers corps. The service was very brief, consisting of prayer and the pronouncing of a blessing. On its conclusion the Empress and the grand Duches of Baden approached the coffin and knelt in prayer. The other members of the imperial family, and after them the rest of the mourners in the mausoleum, did the same. A salute of 101 guns was fired at a signal announcing the end of the service. While this was in progress, the chief mourners drove or walked away, but many officers remained to have a last look at the coffin of their revered leader, and to secure flowers as mementoes of the melancholy day.

REQUIEM MASS IN LONDON.

An official requiem service was held on Sunday morning, March 18th, at the German Chapel Royal in London, to commemorate the death of the German Emperor. Fully an hour before the commencement of the service every seat in the portion of the chapel open to the public was occupied. The body of the church, which was set apart for those who received special invitations, was completely filled half an hour before the service commenced. The interior of the chapel was draped in black, the pulpit and the front of the royal and diplomatic galleries being hung with crape. The alter was covered with a profusion of white spring flowers, snowdrops, lilies of the valley, Roman hyacinths white tulips, and many other varieties embedded in wreaths of maiden hair and other ferns or ivy. The chapel was lighted up with seven large candelabra, each burning nearly a dozen tapers. Among those present were the Marquess of Salisbury, who wore state uniform, with the ribbon of the Garter, Viscount Cross, Viscount Cranbrook, Mr. W. H. Smith and the Earl of Lathom.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LORD HARTINGTON addressed a great Unionist meeting at Carlisle on Wednesday, March 21 He said that the Liberal Unionists knew from the very outset the political risks they ran by takingt the course they had thought it right to take, but they had no intention of taking the opinion of the country by any other test than that which was given by the constituencies as a whole. It was mainly through the action of the Liberal Unionists that Mr. Gladstone's Bills of 1886 were rejected. If those Bills had been passed, we might have been employing the forces of the British Crown at this moment in converting a portion of the most loyal subjects of the Queen into the most disaffected and discontented. His lordship went on to say that—

If the Liberal Unionists had nothing to regret in the positive results of their action, they certainly had nothing to regret in the conduct of the Government which had been maintained in power by the support of the Unionist majority. The Government had conducted with dignity and with ability the foreign affairs of the county. Under their sway we had enjoyed peace, and our relations with foreign Powers were certainly improving. Only the other day, by the patriotic exertions of a Liberal Unionist envoy, a treaty had been concluded which he (Lord Hartington) trusted would in all probability greatly tend to improve our relations with the great Republic of America. The time had now arrived when the Unionist party might be able to show that it was ready and able to propose measures which had long been promised, and which had long been delayed, for the benefit and advantage of the people of this country. The Local Government Bill had been admitted to be the largest and most liberal measure that was ever proposed on this subject by any Government. Now, it was proposed by this measure of the Government to largely extend the powers which were possessed by some of our great cities, and confer upon every county in England the same powers with some extensions as had been possessed by the greatest of our municipalities, and to give to every district of the country, whether rural or urban, an organization subordinate to the authority of the county council, but still a complete organization by which the wants and necessities of the inhabitants of the district might be made known. This was a policy to which he looked forward with great hope. In the past the country magistrates had done their duty well, but their power had been limited because of their non-representative character. Taken as a whole, the measure was in the best sense of the word a Home Rule measure. Home Rule meant nothing more than the management by the people of their own local affairs, subject always to the requirements of the community at large. The Local Government Bill was in his opinion a reasonable Home Rule measure, which he believed would satisfy the aspirations of the English people. It was a measure of a nature which he did not say it would, but that it ought to a very large extent to satisfy the aspirations of the inhabitants of the other two countries in respect to the greater management and control over their own affairs. He might be told that this Bill was not going to be extended to Ireland; but it was not going to be extended to Scotland at present, and the difficulty of the subject was so great that he thought it was a wise thing only to deal with one portion of the United Kingdom at a time. He had not the smallest objection to a wide extension of local self-government in Ireland, but he should always refuse his assent to a Parliament in Dublin. In the case of Ireland we had a right to inquire before we committed ourselves to a great extension of local self-governing institutions, and to examine rather closely in what spirit they were asked for, and in what temper they would be received, and what would be the probable result. He was not prepared to deny the capacity of the Irish people for self-government. He had never said, as he believed Mr. Morley had stated, that the Irish people were unfit for self-government until they renounced the idea of nationality. He had never asked the Irish people to renounce that idea. On the contrary, he had endeavoured to show as was proved in the case of Scotland that the strongest feelings of nationality were perfectly compatible with the existence of one Parliament and one Government. With regard to the future, never were the prospects of the Unionist party more hopeful or assured. There might be differences of opinion among them upon points of Irish administration; but they need not be under any apprehension that these differences of opinion were going to lead to the break-up of the Liberal Unionist party.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY CREDIT.

A MILITARY conference has been held in Vienna at the Hofburg under the presidency of the Emperor. The subject of discussion, it is said, was the amount of the extra military credit which is to be asked of the Delegations, in their next session, which will be held at Budapest in May. Probably a sum of from 40,000,000fl. to 50,000,000fl. will be required. The *Times'* correspondent writes :—

M. Tisza remains firm in the belief that peace will be maintained. While several Ministers, and especially those directly responsible for the army, talk doubtfully as to coming events, the Hungarian Prime Minister is unshakeable in the opinion that Russia is quite unprepared for war, and that no aggressive action on her part need be feared. M. Tisza's almost faultless penetration and his well-known caution in judgment render this opinion worth recording. It need scarcely be added that, while confident in peace, M. Tisza is not for relaxing any of the defensive precautions, which are intended to make Austria-Hungary's position absolutely safe. It is reported from Constantinople that the British Ambassador has addressed a private non-official remonstrance to the Porte about its recent note to the Bulgarian Government, remarking that a step which interested all the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty ought not to have been taken at the bidding of only three among them. The semi-official *Budapest Correspondence* observes that the Porte's untimely telegram to M. Stambouloff has undoubtedly caused a certain amount of disturbance in the interior situation of Bulgaria, and that any fresh measure against the Prince must seriously compromise his position. This is borne out by the news from Bulgaria which comes through the Roumanian and Servian press. The country is said to be agitated, and the Bulgarian Government, although proceeding with its customary energy in the work of arresting persons suspected of fomenting disorders, is beginning to experience considerable difficulty from the attitude of open hostillity to Prince Ferdinand which has been taken up by the orthodox clergy in many places. One may, however, find a reassuring sign that the Government holds the country well in hand in the fact that M. Natchevitch has plainly declared that the Ministry will not put itself wrong with Europe by proclaiming Bulgarian independence, in obedience, to popular clamour. In view of some recent articles in the semi-official *Svoboda*, this declaration must be noted.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* understands that, in answer to strong hints from M. de Nelidoff to the effect that the Porte should demand the removal of Prince Ferdinand, the Grand Vizier declared that such a step was impossible as it would lead to complete anarchy in Bulgaria, or, at best, a return to a Stambouloff Regency. If the Powers, the Premier added, should unanimously agree upon a suitable candidate, the situation would change, and Turkey would have no objection to take the course suggested.

PLAIN WORDS FROM RUSSIA TO AUSTRIA.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:—"Certain foreign journals appear to be disappointed that Russo-German relations, instead of being rendered less satisfactory by the death of the Emperor William, as they predicted, have, on the contrary, rather improved than otherwise, thus favourably affecting the Bourse. The *Cologne* spitefully draws an alarming picture of the economic position of Russia. The returns of revenue and expenditure will, however, shortly be published and will prove the bad faith of the journal in question. As to the Austro-Hungarian papers, which have been again dwelling upon alleged Russian armaments, although knowing very well that such statements are unfounded, it may be observed that language of that kind does not tend to appeasement."

BURNING OF THE OPORTO THEATRE.

EIGHTY persons perished in the burning of the Baquet Theatre at Oporto on Tuesday, March 20. The greatest loss of life occurred in the third tier of boxes and in the galleries, where whole families were asphyxiated or burned to death. There was a terrible struggle for life at the doors, where numbers were suffocated and others trampled to death. Some who succeeded in reaching the street were severely injured and vomited blood. Nearly all the victims were from among the audience. The artistes who escaped rushed out in their theatrical costumes just as they left the stage. Many of the audience who could not gain the exit doors jumped into the street from the windows of the building. The gas was extinguished shortly after the fire broke out. Several dead bodies have been found on the stage and in the boxes.

A telegram to the *Daily News* says :—All the after-horrors of the Paris Opera Comique are repeated here. The electric light has been laid on to enable the workmen to continue their search by night as well as by day. Bodies, some of which are charred and black, are being taken constantly out of the rubbish. The audience in the fashionable parts of the house seem to have escaped better than in the Opera Comique and Exeter Theatres. So far as can be ascertained, this disaster arose from an unprotected jet of gas being blown by a draught against the scenery. A scene-shifter named Davas saw it, and tried to lower the curtain so as to shut out the flames from the auditorium; but, as he was rushing forward, some burning scenery fell down on the stage. The public became panic-stricken, and made a simultaneous and violent rush for the doors. There was a rough attendance of the nautical, tide-waiter, and dock-porter class in the second gallery, and these were pitiless in crushing down all those who were weaker than themselves. They used their fists, their shoes, their knives, to cuff and kick and slash to the front. Young girls, children, and women were literally butchered when they stood in the way of these brutes. The performance was a benefit one, and the programme very attractive, so that there was not an empty place in the house.

Another telegram says that the gas went out suddenly, and that this aggravated the catastrophe in the narrow passages, where hundreds of persons vainly fought to find egress until the people outside forced an entrance by the windows with lanterns taken from the carriages outside. Many of those saved had blood issuing from their noses, ears and mouths. The authorities are blamed for allowing performances in the theatre as architects had declared it unfit for the purpose.

SIGNOR CRISPI ON ITALIAN POLICY.

AT the close of the discussion on the Budget for Foreign Affairs, on Saturday, Signor Crispi briefly announced the intentions of the Italian Government. In the present situation of Europe, it was, he said, desirable for Italy to be allied on the Continent with the central Powers and on the seas with England. The first was stipulated with the central Powers in 1882, and renewed in February, 1887. In 1876 the doubt arose that France intended to reopen the Papal question, and documents existed proving that such was intended. Then the fortifications of Rome were decided on. "War," said Signor Crispi emphatically, "will never be provoked by us. Germany has nothing more to desire, and Austria ought to uphold Italy, and to think of the reorganization of her internal affairs. To attribute warlike proposals to us is absurd." Signor Crispi then went on to observe that Italy had done all she could towards securing a treaty of commerce with France. The result was yet undetermined, but the Government had done all that was possible. The incident at Florence was satisfactorily solved, and advantage was taken of that opportunity to bring forward the treaty with the Bey of Tunis of 1868, regulating the position of Tunisian subjects on Italian territory, which France had officially declared to be still valid. The frontier incidents had no real importance, the French Government having taken proper steps in dealing with them. The relations of Italy with Spain were most cordial, and he (Signor Crispi) thought that Power would be called upon before long to take an important part in the European concert. Speaking of Africa, he declared that Italy had never dreamed of the conquest of Abyssinia: the objects with which the African campaign was undertaken were nearly accomplished, but he could not say more on that subject at present. The speech was, by a large majority, very warmly approved, an exception being made by a few members respecting the policy in Africa.

PROPOSED DESCENT ON SPEZIA BY FRANCE.

THE *Esercito*, the Italian military organ, has received from what it says is a trustworthy source the following statement :—"I can assure you with certainty that France some weeks since was on the point of making a *coup de main* on Spezia with a powerful fleet and a body of troops. The plan was thoroughly prepared at the Ministry of Marine in Paris, and the fleet was nearly ready. The descent would have been preceded by only a few hours by the declaration of war. The Italian Government informed in time of the meditated blow, actively prepared for defence; but there were moments of genuine apprehension at the Ministry. At Spezia and Genoa preparations for defence were undertaken with feverish activity, so that now things are on a very different footing." The *Times'* correspondent in Rome says :—Some time ago there was in authoritative quarters here an impression that something like the attack alluded to was apprehended. The *Esercito* is usually well informed and is not "alarmist," having frequently official inspiration. The same journal comments on the declaration of Signor Crispi in the Chamber that there existed grave reasons of national interest which compelled him to retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and that he neither could nor ought to reveal those reasons which obliged him not to abandon the direction of foreign affairs.

THE THREATS AGAINST SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE has still a great deal of ill-will to contend with among the Germans. He has received several letters since his arrival threatening him with assassination unless he leaves the care of the Emperor to the German doctors. The writers, it appears, are not actuated by personal hatred against Sir M. Mackenzie, but they urge that a German Emperor ought to be under the care of none but German physicians. One of the Pastor Stocker's organs, the *Sonntagsfreund*, published a most scurrilous attack on the English doctor. The matter would deserve to be treated with silent contempt, but for certain features in the case which demand an indignant rebuke. Thirty thousand copies of the above-mentioned paper have been distributed gratis, alleging that the English physician has not only done nothing to improve his illustrious patient's condition, but that he has frustrated all the efforts of the German physicians to alleviate the Emperor's sufferings. The truth is that these attacks emanate from a very small coterie of very narrow-minded people. There are now few people in Germany capable of judging on the subject who do not acknowledge that Sir M. Mackenzie has rendered the Emperor great service, and that to him is due the merit of having enabled his Majesty to undergo the fatigue of important State affairs of late without any evil consequences." The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—

There is a point connected with the treatment of the Kaiser by the English specialist which I venture to mention now, as I believe before long it will be published in a more authoritative manner. In the course of my conversation on Saturday with one of the distinguished personages received by his Majesty on that day, I was informed that a very erroneous view prevailed in Germany as to the summoning of Sir Morell Mackenzie. The following is the correct version which has since been confirmed to me. In last May the German physicians who were treating the Kaiser, then Crown Prince, first agreed to call one of three physicians—namely, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Professor Ranchfuss, of St. Petersburg, or Professor Stork, of Vienna, a friend of Professor von Bergmann. They unanimously agreed that Sir Morell Mackenzie should be called; their choice being due, first, to the reputation he had acquired here on account of his work on throat diseases, which being translated into German, is a text-book amongst specialists; secondly, to their belief that his experience was wider than that of either of the other two specialists mentioned. It was not the Kaiserin Victoria at all who started the idea of calling in a foreigner, much less an English specialist; in fact, there was at first some difficulty in inducing her Majesty, then Crown Princess, to take the initiative. She was asked to do so, and was requested to telegraph to Queen Victoria asking her Majesty to send Sir Morell Mackenzie in order that the then Crown Prince might not be alarmed at having foreign physicians called in. This was an idea of one of the chief officials connected with the Court. Hence it was that the English Surgeon was called in, because his German colleagues considered his opinion necessary before deciding on anything final.

A prominent physician residing at Stettin has received from Sir Morell Mackenzie the following letter, dated Charlottenburg, 19th of March :—

"It would be impossible to correct the countless untruths that have been propagated concerning me, still less to reply to all the letters which I receive. As, however, you have been good enough to take up my cause, I must make an exception in your case, and tell you that what you have heard regarding my conduct at the operation of tracheotomy is entirely untrue. I controlled during this operation the pulse of the Crown Pince, and was, I believe, the first of Dr. Bramann's colleagues who congratulated him upon the accomplishment of his task. As the operation was carried out at my own urgent request, it is, I think, self-evident that I cannot have made a remark tending to depreciate its importance."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL BOULANGER.

STORMY SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THERE was a stormy debate in the French Chamber on Tuesday, March 20, on the question of the dismissal of General Boulanger from his command. M. Paul de Cassagnac, in putting an interpellation on the reasons which had induced the Government to deprive General Boulanger of his command, remarked that there was a time when General Boulanger was the corner-stone of different Cabinets. At that period he (M. de Cassagnac) had been alone in attacking the then Minister of War. He feared that Boulanger might bring on hostilities with Germany, and he also dreaded that he might aspire to a dictatorship. Proceeding to quote a remark from a German newspaper to the effect that if the French Government really wished to give a guarantee of peace, it would go to the bitter end with General Boulanger, M. de Cassagnac raised quite a storm. "You see that this is a formal order," he observed.

M. Tirard thereupon rushed from his bench to the space in front of the tribune, and shook his fist repeatedly at M. Paul de Cassagnac, and declared that he had insulted him. The Opportunists cheered loudly, many of the Radicals joining in the applause.

Floquet, who presided, said that the country would condemn the speaker's language; but M. Paul de Cassagnac, quietly emptying the glass before him, proceeded to ask how about the new measures which were to have been announced in that day's *Journal Officiel*. He then went on to taunt the Ministry with its hesitation. The Republicans protested; but M. Floquet, again interposing, said that they knew very well that they could not expect from M. Paul de Cassagnac the courtesy which was their due. M. Tirard, on his side, exclaimed that he would leave the House if the speaker continued in this strain. But M Paul de Cassagnac, after remarking that M Floquet seemed to make the most of his position, again taunted the Government with its dread of Boulanger. "His popularity is the result of your unpopularity," he cried. "The moral condition of the country is singularly favourable to pretenders, and the man who drove the imperial and royal pretenders out of France now emerges himself as a pretender. If the Government has dealt this blow at General Boulanger on account of his disobedience every one will approve; but whose fault is it if politics have made their way into the army?" M. Paul de Cassagnac was applauded by his reactionary allies as he resumed his seat.

M. Tirard, on rising to reply, said he should not stoop to M. de Cassagnac's style of discussion. M. de Cassagnac (alluding to the fact that M. Tirard had been engaged in the jewellery trade) exclaimed: "I am not the one to make plated goods." The President: "I should call you to order if the severest rules were not insufficient to check the personalities in which you indulge." M. Tirard: "I have no particle before my name, but am the architect of my own fortune, nor am I ashamed of it. I only wish M de Cassagnac may bear his own name with as much honour as I bear mine." This retort was loudly applauded. M. Tirard proceeded to say that General Boulanger would not have been so severely punished if he had not infringed military rules, and been lacking in discipline and obedience. M. Tirard then dwelt on General Boulanger's repeated applications for leave, which was refused, to come to Paris, and on his clandestine visits.

M. Laguerre here protested that the account of the disguise was a fabrication; but M. Tirard replied that according to a commissary's report General Boulanger had worn a dark eye-glass and affected to limp, and this report was confirmed by various persons. What would become of the army if all generals displayed the same refractory spirit, and gathered noisy satellites around them? General Boulanger would be brought before the usual Conseil d'Enquete, which would give an unbiassed decision, and he, therefore, asked the Chamber to vote the order of the day pure and simple. M. Laguerre made a long speech in defence of General Boulanger, maintaining that his visits to Paris had been paid simply to see his sick wife, that the decorations prosecution had been directed with a view to discredit him, and that the candidatures had been arranged without his knowledge. M. Clemenceau, in a forcible speech, argued that discipline must be maintained in the army. He submitted a resolution affirming that discipline must be maintained in the army, that the Cabinet was powerless, and that a reforming policy could alone put a stop to existing agitations. M. Ribot deprecated this proposal, and dwelt on the importance of a unanimous vote. Eventually the order of the day pure and simple was adopted by 349 votes to 95, the minority being a mixture of Radicals and Boulangists.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

In a conversation at Clermont-Ferrand with a *Gaulois* reporter, General Boulanger stated that he had received two telegrams acquainting him with the result of the debate. He had had no intimation as to the date of the meeting of the Court of Inquiry, and had not come to any decision as to whether he should appear before it. Everything would depend on the composition of the court. He required impartial judges, and he would not, by putting in an appearance, imply his acceptance of judges who would perhaps be generals whom he might have had to punish while he was Minister of War. The Boulangist Committee announces that the candidature of General Boulanger at the elections will be withdrawn, and the electoral action of the committee suspended, so as to remove all pretext for persecution of the General by the Government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

IN the House of Commons on March 19, Mr. Ritchie in moving for leave to bring in Bills to amend the laws relating to local government in England and Wales, and to provide for the qualification and registration of electors for purposes of local government, said the Government relied, in their attempt to deal with this question upon the co-operation of all parties in the House. They proposed not only to deal with the powers and composition of the central governing bodies in the counties, but also with the local bodies in the areas of which the counties were composed. The judicial work of county magistrates would be left untouched, but it was proposed to transfer to the new central county councils which would be established all the existing administrative powers of the justices, including county rates and financial business, county buildings bridges, lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, main roads, licenses for music, dancing, and the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the cost of the registration of voters. The management of the police in counties would be in the hands of a joint committee of the county council and of Quarter Sessions, but the appointment and control of the Chief Constable would remain as at present. The county councils would also be entrusted with the power of putting in force the Rivers Pollution Act of 1876, and with the powers of granting tramway, electric lighting, gas and water, and other provisional orders now possessed by the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board. The Government were anxious not to overload the new bodies too much at starting, but in the Bill they provided an easy means whereby the powers prepared to be conferred upon the county bodies might be largely increased. They would be required to contribute 4d. per head per day for every indoor pauper in the unions throughtout the county, and would have power to make advances out of the county funds in aid of emigration, thereby, it was hoped, giving a valuable stimulus to emigration and greatly relieving much of the distress that existed. Borrowing powers would be conferred for the purpose of any duty imposed upon the county authority by the Act, and also for the purpose of leading to other local authorities within the county boundary, and while the Local Government Board would retain its right of opposing the exercising of these borrowing powers and of auditing the accounts, the obligation would be mposed upon the county authorities of presenting a budget of their receipts and expenditure at the commencement of each financial year. With regard to the area for which the county council would be elected, the Bill proposed that all municipal boroughs and urban districts which overlapped the county boundary should be held to be within the county in which the largest portion of their population was situate. The counties would be divided into electoral divisions, consisting of sanitary districts; and combinations of sanitary districts; and where a union was in more than one county that portion which was within one county should be considered a separate sanitary district or be added to the adjoining rural sanitary in the same county; each electoral district having as nearly as possible the same amount of population, and returning one member to the county board. Anxious to effect a settlement which would give the promise of stability and permanence, the Government had rejected the idea of appointing nominated class to sit with an elected class upon the county councils, and they, therefore, proposed to extend the Municipal Corporations Act to the whole county. Three-fourths of the council would be elected by the burgesses and electors throughout the county, and one portion would, as in the municipal boroughs, be elected by the councillors either from within or from without their own body; the former being elected triennially, and the latter every six years, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bradford, Nottingham, Hull, and Newcastle would be made separate counties of themselves. In other quarter session boroughs with a population over 10,000 the judicial functions of the magistrates would remain, and with the exception of licensing they would retain their existing power, duties, and exemptions, but for any new purposes they being represented on the county council, would contribute to the county rates for such purposes. Power would, however, be taken for such boroughs to come into the counties if they chose for any purposes which they now performed. All the boroughs under 10,000 population would cease to maintain a separate police, and their administrative powers would be transferred to the county council. In urban districts, rural sanitary districts, and Local Board and Improvement Act districts there would be district councils elected on the same franchise as the county council, and the poor law authorities would be left undisturbed. London, as defined in the Metropolis Management Act, would be taken out of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and created a county of London, with a Lord-Lieutenant, a bench of Magistrates and a directly elected county council of its own. The latter body would take over licensing and all the duties of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which would cease to exist, but the police would remain under the control of the Home Office. The right hon. gentleman indicated the lines on which the Government would at some future time be prepared to submit a complete scheme of London local government, which, however, it would not be possible to settle in conjunction with the scheme for the counties generally. With regard to the question of licensing for the sale of intoxicating liquors, he proposed to transfer the licensing power to the county councils, who should establish licensing committees for each licensing division, and to confer upon them the power of refusing renewals if they wished to reduce the number of licences, and also of closing on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Complaints against licence holders must be heard by the justices, and upon their report that the licence ought not to be renewed, the committee must refuse its renewal. The refusal of a renewal for any other cause would necessitate the payment of compensation fixed by an arbitrator on the basis of the difference in the value of the house with the licence and without it at the time of the passing of the Bill. The compensation would be provided out of the county fund, but would be chargeable to the district in which the licence was required, and as the value of the remaining licences would be increased, it was proposed to empower the county authorities to increase the licence duty of publicans by 20 per cent., which would yield an additional 300,000l., per year. After the ensuing finincial year the grants in aid now paid from the Imperial Exchequer to the amount of 260,000 000l., would cease, but by the transfer of publicans' licences and a number of other licence duties to the county authorities they would be provided with an income of 3,000,000l. a year. In addition the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose new licence duties to the amount of 826,000l., and he would also make a contribution of 1,800,000l. from personally, thus giving the new county authorities a revenue of 5,600,000l. a year. Having explained the financial arrangements in contemplation for the coming year, pending the election of the county councils in January next, the right hon. gentleman claimed for the propo als of the Government that they were framed in no narroo or niggardly spirit, but in a broad and comprehensive spirit of trust in the common sense and judgment of the people. Mr. Gladstone observed that the plans of the Government were too large to admit of any conclusive judgment being pronounced upon them until they had been fully considered. While reserving absolute liberty of judgment with regard to them, he reiterated the assurance of impartial consideration which he had given at the commencement of the session; and he thought it due to the Government to say that they had addressed themselves to the consideration of the question in a large, bold, and trustful spirit.

After some desultory conversation, the motion for leave was agreed to, and the two Bills were brought in and read a first time.

THE WILL OF LORD LYONS.

THE will, dated the 28th of May, 1886, of Lord Lyons, Ambassador to France since 1867, has been proved, the value of the personal estate being declared at 114,278l. Lord Lyons bequeaths to his nephew, the Duke of Norfolk, the sword, sword-belt, and epaulettes of the testator's father, Admiral Lord Lyons, his stars and ribbons of the Order of the Bath, of St. Michael and St. George, St. Louis of France, the Legion of Honour, the Redeemer of Greece, the Ottoman Order of Medjidieh, the portrait of King Otho, given to him by the King when he accompanied him to take possession of the throne of Greece, and numerous other memorials of the late admiral, which the testator hopes may be kept at Arundel Castle. He bequeaths to his sister, the Baroness von Wurzburg, his mother's Commonplace Book, the family Bibles, and other specific legacies, including such selection as she may make from his effects, not otherwise bequeathed, to the value of 500l.; to his nephew, Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, and his niece Lady Mary Adeliza, Lady Philippa, and Lady Margaret Fitzalan Howard, and Lady Anne Ker, the remainder of his jewels, ornaments of the person, plate, pictures, furniture, and household effects, and, subject to an annuity of 80l. for his valet, bequeaths five-sevenths of the residue of his property in equal shares to his nephew, Lord Edmund Talbot, who is the acting executor of his will, and to his niece, and two-sevenths to his sister, the Baroness von Wurzburg.

SIR EVELYN BARING ON ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

IN the reports by Sir E. Baring on the Finances of Egypt (just issued as a Parliamentary paper—*Egypt No.* 4, 1888) he interpolates some observations on the policy of the Government in relation to the Soudan, which we give in full :—

I take this opportunity of making some general observations on the policy which has been pursued in connection with Soudan affairs since 1883. That policy has been severely criticised, not only in England, but also by writers on the Continent who speak with some authority. It is very generally held that her Majesty's Government is responsible for the abandonment of the Soudan. I cannot admit the accuracy of this criticism. The responsibility of her Majesty's Government appears to me to be limited to two points: (1) that they did not interfere to prevent the Egyptian Government from despatching General Hicks's army to El Obeid in the autumn of 1883; and (2) that they would not employ English troops to reconquer the Soudan when the Egyptian Government, partly through a long course of misgovernment, and finally through the total defeat of its military forces, had lost the province.

The first point may be a fair subject for criticism. I cannot speak with any very special knowledge of this branch of the question, for I did not arrive in Egypt until General Hicks's army had already left Khartoum for El Obeid, and I am therefore not thoroughly acquainted with all the facts of the case. It is proverbially easy to be wise after the event, but I may say that, when I arrived in Egypt in September 1883, I found that every Egyptian authority anticipated an easy victory over the forces of the Mahdi. I speak advisedly of Egyptian as distinguished from English authorities, for at that time very little was known by the latter of Soudan affairs. Very few Englishmen had ever visited the Soudan.

As to the latter point I do not conceive that any responsible authority would be prepared to maintain that it would have been wise for the English Government to have sent an army to reconquer, and possibly to enter into permanent occupation of, the Soudan.

Looking to the interests of the provinces which have been abandoned, it may, perhaps—although I think the point is very doubtful—be a matter for some regret that they are deprived of whatever very limited amount of civilisation the presence of an Egyptian Administration was able to impart to them. It is impossible to look back without the deepest regret to the valuable lives, not to speak of the treasure, that were spent—and I fear I must add wasted—in the recent Soudan campaigns. But of this I am well assured, that, however painful the crisis may have been, Egypt will ultimately have gained by the abandonment of the Soudan. I conceive that the British Government never performed an act more beneficial to Egypt than when, in the winter of 1883, they insisted on the Egyptian Government looking the facts of the situation fairly in the face. And the facts were these: that a long course of misgovernment had given a strength to the movement of a religious impostor which it would otherwise never have possessed, and that with the destruction of General Hicks's army the fortunes of the Egyptian Government in the Soudan were irretrievably ruined. If General Hicks's expedition had never been sent, a portion of the Soudan might still, for the time being, at all events, have been retained by Egypt. But even under this supposition, it is quite conceivable that the same result would, sooner or later, have been achieved, although in some other form. The task undertaken by Egypt when the late Khedive extended his dominions to the centre of Africa was, in fact, one which would have taxed the strength of any Government. It was altogether above the strength of the Egyptian Government, which had neither the military resources nor the money, nor the governing capacity to bring it to a successful issue. It is, of course, impossible to prove what is merely a conjecture; nevertheless, I wish to express my personal opinion, based on a somewhat long experience of Egypt and the Egyptians that the overthrow of Egyptain rule in the Soudan was merely a matter of time. The whole system of government was so radically defective, the resources of the Egyptian Government were so limited, and the geographical difficulties of dealing effectively with any revolt were so great, that the fist serious movement, such as that which received its impulse from the Mahdi, was sure to bring about its total collapse.

The authority of the Egyptian Government is now limited to the valley of the Nile as far as Wady Halfa, and to Suakim. The restricted task which it now has to perform is more within the scope of its resources and administrative capacity than that of endeavouring to govern the remote regions which have been abandoned. It will now be able to devote itself exclusively to its primary duty of developing the resources and improving the administration of Egypt Proper. The task will probably afford an ample field for the labours of the present generation of Egyptians. Possibly, by a natural process, the provinces of the Soudan which more immediately adjoin Egyptian territory will in time again come under Egyptian influence. But, for the present, the true interest of Egypt is, not to endeavour to govern the Soudan, but to trade with the Soudan, and to exercise no direct interference with the government of that country.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

ANOTHER incident is reported from the Franco-Italian frontier. It is stated that on Saturday, March 17, two gentlemen, named Etienne Carenso and Dominique Agnesi, went out for a row at Mentone. It was rather rough, and they were carried by the force of the waves to the Italian shore close of the bridge of St. Louis. The French gentlemen were no sooner on land than they were asked by two Italian gendarmes to show their papers, which was done. As they were French papers, the gendarmes declared they were valueless, and hurried M. M. Carenso and Agnesi to the office of their commanding officer, who, it is affirmed, demanded the payment of 100fr., under menace, in case of refusal to seize the boat. M. Carenso protested, whereupon the Italian officer ordered the two gendarmes to take him and the boat to San Remo. While still close to the shore the boat, from some unexplained reason, capsized. The two gendarmes swam to shore; but M. Carenso managed to right the boat again and got into it. He then rowed as hard as he could, towards French soil. Seeing this, one of the gendarmes fired at M. Carenso four times, but fortunately missed his aim. M. Agnesi, who had remained on shore, was permitted to return to Mentone by land, where he found his companion had already arrived safely.

MR. H. M. STANLEY.

IN a letter received in London by Mr. E. L. Sheldon, dated Kinshassa, Stanley Pool, January 15, 1888, Mr Anton Greshoff, the representative of the Dutch company on the Upper Congo, says :—

"I have been disappointed not to be able to meet Stanley, as I proceeded on the 16th of November on the Aruwimi. . . . Now the steamer Stanley will go up to the falls in a few weeks, and by return we will probably have some news of our good friend; anyhow, neither you nor any of Stanley's friends must believe news of his death reported in the papers. I would not believe Stanley died on his expedition if I did not see his body. . . . The Dutch company now have a Yarrowbuilt steamer, the Holland 65ft. long and a barge 50ft. long on the Upper Congo. It has three stations above the cataracts, two on Free State territory, and one on French territory. Notwithstanding the serious difficulties around the cataracts, the trade of the Upper Congo seems to be rapidly increasing, and with the railway so strongly advocated by Mr. Stanley completed, it would no doubt verify his propheoy concerning it. The trade of the Lower Congo has also experienced a remarkable development during the past two years."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T R Wyer, B C S — Col J C Berkeley, M Inf
Lt-Col J L Ferris, B S C — Lt-Col W F Hume, Bo Inf
Col R G Woodthorpe, C B, R Eng — Lieut W O M Mosse, Bo S C
Major C B Wilkieson, R Eng — Lieut A H Magee, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

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Col H J Lugard, M S C, 3 mo — Mr W F Lord, Bo C S, 6 mo
Col W T Brereton, M S C, 6 mo — Lt-Col W S Hore, Bo Inf, 1 mo
Col T J Cotton, M S C, 3 mo — Lieut L H Vidal, Bo S C 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr O T Barrow, B C S — Lieut C Davis, B S C
Mr C V Harris, B — Surg-Maj A Macgregor, B
Mr T R J Ward, B

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THE INNER HARBOUR OF ADEN.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. T. Suther

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the secrecy of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

Be taken. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, [illegible]st Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action of the Organs of Nutrition.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

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ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

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Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	32/	16/6	18/
7 ,,	33/	17/6	17/
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12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
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For 100s, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present las a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

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RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Mugid ,,	Bhusawul Junctionoc	Sausi	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Saliapoor
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Jalgaon (for Malwi	Borasaum
Curl Station	Ravir	Roc-s	Anapurna
Dadur	Khandpur	Nagpur	Moorjango
Sion	Burhanpur	Itula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chanda bee	Budlapoor	Koo-na
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wenga	Chikalra
Bhandoop	Dungeraum	Pirl	Malker
Tannaha	Jagmar	Chirchowli	Chanda
Deonr.	Kandwanah	Kurdwadi	Amergaum
Callian Junc tion	Jawar	Jam	Dyk to
Titwalla	Seeh	Khandala	Wurdanh
Khanawall	Sidgaji	Lanowlee	Powsar
Wassind	Hingoli	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkaum	Ka kulla	Boree
Atgaum	Sheringee	Tullin un	Kupri
Kasheree	Purdsi	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarahe	Timoornee	Kirkee	Jeshroor
Equipo rah	Pachmal	Poonabdd	Keun
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Tarsee R
Saligaum	Dharam	Khandi	Manuh
Deolalee B.	Jubbulpore	Yeotmal	Jangaon
Siding	Gurria	Sheirkaum	Mohol
Nasick Rds	Carsee (for Mahanagabad	Wun	Packney
Khairwadee	Lampar	Shandd	Shoagunr
Nighar	Dagra	Berabail	Kurnbam
Lasalgaum	Seoni	Deckral and	Deodeh
Munmar	Saha pore	Dhee, wa	Goodoor
Nandgaum	Sparia (for Pachmari)	Karwa	Go hpura
Naidonagee	Sankeri	Amraiwara	Shahabadabe
Chalisgaum	Jubal	Yardgaum	Wadi
Kuljaum	Jadawara	Shadoee	Vulwar
Gulna	Sone	Murl	Yedsherry
Pachora	Kurceli (for Sangori	Biswa Bridge	Jedapore
Mamurwada	Surajpore	Pirl	Road
Sowlee	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum	Kuntan
Bulgaum		Kaun	Chikalda
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE [illegible] & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Bossut	Keem	Thana
Church Gate Street	Wangaum,	Palsee	Pasli
Marine Line	Bando Road	Uncleeur	Borchavi
Churney Rd	Goolyood	roachi	Nariad
Grant Road	Wenjee	Chumaraum	Meemoda
Mahaluxmee	Sunlan	Pallee	Baraiee
Parell	Bhedar	Wangaum	Ahmedabdb
Dadur	Dalsaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Dedwara	Mo dhia	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Esaund
Andaree	Bulsar	B adurpore	Cholee
Goregaum	Doongree	Erala	Jackwara
Borewlee (Dysur)	Bedlegpore	Barodaa	Veerungaum
Bhynder	Unaulsar	Rajwa	Ubood
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Verasr	Mutrolee	Nowley	Kharragpore
Sopala	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surtad	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oomrut	Luctoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.	Nawangi	Gulapuda	Hyderabad-Secunder abad
Chitapore	Pendura	Shankar alli	
Malkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jam	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad, do.	Chital	Dhoraji
City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Jansahr
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Varrej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or c From 5 to 12 minutes for Refreshment. 20 minutes for Dinner. d 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 402, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

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PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

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61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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BELCHER RINGS	from Rs.	25	0 to	50	0
BOLT RINGS	,,	5	0 to	10	0
BRACELETS	,,	40	0 to	500	0
BROOCH & EARRINGS	,,	36	0 to	300	0
BROOCHES	,,	20	0 to	150	0
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	,,	180	0 to	300	0
BUCKLE RINGS	,,	18	0 to	50	0
CHAINS	,,	28	0 to	200	0
COLLARETTES	,,	120	0 to	280	0
COLLAR STUDS	,,	7	0 to	12	0
COMPASSES	,,	25	0 to	38	0
CROSSES	,,	36	0 to	50	0
DIAMOND RINGS	,,	80	0 to	350	0
EARSTUDS	,,	20	0 to	200	0
KEEPER RINGS	,,	16	0 to	30	0
LOCKETS	,,	36	0 to	300	0
MIZPAH RINGS	,,	16	0 to	30	0
NECKLETS	,,	63	0 to	300	0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS	,,	110	0 to	600	0
PENCIL CASES	from Rs.	16	0 to	100	8
PENS	,,	3	8 to	14	0
PEN and PENCIL CASES	,,	30	0 to	100	0
SCARF PINS	,,	5	4 to	60	0
SCARF RINGS	,,	20	0 to	40	0
SHIRT FRONT STUDS.	,,	8	8 to	150	0
SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS..	,,	18	0 to	30	0
SIGNET RINGS	,,	28	0 to	60	0
SLEEVE LINKS	,,	20	0 to	50	0
SNAKE RINGS	,,	20	0 to	100	0
SOLITAIRES	,,	20	0 to	40	0
STUD EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to	80	0
STUDS and LINKS	,,	40	0 to	60	0
TOOTH PICKS	,,	14	0 to	20	0
WEALEMEFNA	,,	30	0 to	40	0
WEDDING RINGS	,,	18	0 to	38	0
WHISTLES	,,	36	0 to	80	0
WEDDING PRESENTS.	,,	10	0 to	1,000	0

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BELCHER RINGS	,,	5	0 to	7	0
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BROOCHES	,,	4	0 to	14	0
BROOCH and EARRINGS	,,	8	0 to	25	0
BROOCH PENDANTS ...	,,	11	0 to	16	0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to	25	0
COLLARETTES	,,	36	0 to	54	0
EARRINGS	,,	5	0 to	12	0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	,,	9	8 to	11	8
IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES	,,	5	0 to	7	8
LADIES' CHAINS	from Rs.	8	0 to	20	0
LOCKETS	,,	7	0 to	24	0
NECKLETS	,,	16	0 to	65	0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS.	,,	24	0 to	90	0
PENCIL CASES	,,	4	8 to	12	0
PEN and PENCIL CASES.	,,	8	8 to	14	0
SCARF PINS	,,	1	0 to	10	0
SCARF RINGS	,,	6	0 to	8	0
SHIRT FRONT STUDS ...	,,	3	8 to	8	0
SLEEVE LINKS	,,	3	8 to	8	0
SMELLING BOTTLES	,,	20	0 to	100	0
SOLITAIRES	,,	4	8 to	10	0
STUDS and LINKS	,,	8	0 to	12	0
TOOTH PICKS	,,	2	0 to	4	0

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BOUQUET HOLDERS	from Rs.	46	0 to	60	0
CARD CASES	,,	30	0 to	60	0
CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, RING and CORALS and BELLS ...	,,	140	0		
CHRISTENING MUGS ...	,,	60	0 to	100	0
CIGAR CASES	,,	80	0 to	100	0
CIGARETTE CASES	,,	27	0 to	70	0
FORK and SPOON	,,	28	0 to	40	0
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON	,,	48	0 to	70	0
MATCH BOXES	from Rs.	6	12 to	30	0
MUGS	,,	60	0 to	80	0
NAPKIN RINGS, each	,,	16	0 to	20	0
POCKET FRUIT KNIVES	,,	6	0 to	9	0
SALT CELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	,,	90	0 to	180	0
SUGAR BASINS	,,	75	0 to	100	0
TEA SETS	,,	250	0 to	320	0
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TOBACCO BOXES	,,	45	0 to	60	0

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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TO make room for another Fresh Consignment, MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. will sell their FAMOUS KEY WINDING RAILWAY GUARDS' WATCHES at the following unprecedented LOW PRICES :—

Rs. **30** 3 Years' Guarantee.

Metal Open Face, Patent Lever, Fully-Jewelled, Powerful Works, Bold Hands and Figures, 20 lines size, the case guaranteed never to tarnish. A Wonderful Timekeeper.

Rs. **35** 3 Years' Guarantee.

Same as above ¾ Plate, 22 lines size.

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BOMBAY.

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COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,900 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

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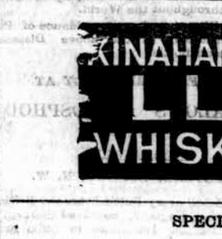

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